THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1878. NO 250

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 101¼ and closed at 101¼.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11c: in Liverpool at 6⅝d.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Sam W. Small, our Paris correspondent, may be addressed during the Exposition, for information, etc., to the "care of the United States Commissioner General, Paris Exposition, Paris, France."

Mr Small will take pleasure in giving any information possible to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION intending to visit the Exposition.

A DAY OF REVEL.

HOW THE MEMPHIANS AMUSED THEMSELVES.

Wild Pranks of the Great Unwashed—The Pleasures of a Mardi Gras Trip.

Memphis is a paradox. To see it as it lies still and deserted in the midnight, you would suppose it to be one of those old, quiet cities that live by the good customs that went out years ago. Its architecture is decidedly ancient, and there is that strange air of antiquity which demands the reverence even of this fast, unresting age. But appearances are never more deceptive than in the case of Memphis. It is in reality a live, bustling, nervous city, which leads a life in strange, wild contrast to that you would map out by its appearance. It is, perhaps, the fastest city in the southwest, priming itself greatly on its vivacity and style. There is room for every boast that local pride makes. Something about the city resembles what Atlanta would be if grown about forty per cent above its present proportions. During the past four days this

GAY, RATTLING CITY

has been in a whirl of the most festive excitement. Within it have been packed thousands of people from all parts of the south and west, who met there for a general frolic. Memphis has won a national fame by its splendid mardi gras celebrations of the past five years. Beginning this good custom about seven years ago, long after New Orleans had done its best in this line, and made millions out of it, this dashing city of the west has already stepped into such a formidable rivalry of the "Paris of America" that the average pleasure seeker is now indifferent to which festival he contributes his presence and his money. By the exercise of taste and originality, by the lavish expenditure of money and the exertion of pluck and energy, the "Memphi" have done much for their city, and have made its great annual festival an occasion which is anticipated with pleasure by thousands.

Atlanta was this year represented at the Memphis mardi gras by fifteen or twenty of her citizens, most of whom left the city last Saturday night on the fast train by the State road. We were under charge of Major H H Marmaduke, the courteous and popular agent in this city of the Memphis and Charleston road, and we found his line in fine condition all the way through. Our former townsman, John A Grant, is the superintendent, and he has displayed in the management of the road such talents as put him among the first railroad men in the south.

Sunday night we reached Memphis and found every hotel full from cellar to roof. After riding a few miles in crowded hacks we were scattered in the full city worse than the lost tribes of Israel, and some of us have never met since. Most of us were compelled to rest in dingy rooms with the blessed privilege of eating where we pleased. The compass of one brief newspaper article will give very little idea of the mardi gras festival, or the enthusiastic reception it met.

Monday the streets were packed with gay throngs bent on naught but pleasure at any expense. In the afternoon the king came in grand style and received from the mayor a key to the city, six feet long. At night the "Ulks," an association composed chiefly of Germans, had a gorgeous street procession, choosing as their subject the

FANCIES OF CHILDHOOD,

and illustrating on brilliant cars all such precious old stories as Jack the Giant Killer's exploits, and the sweet poetic romances, such as "Hey diddle-de-diddle, the cat and the fiddle,

The cow jumped over the moon,
The little dog laughed to see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon."

The street pageant was decidedly brilliant, and the crowds took to its peculiar humor. After it was over the Ulks had a dress ball at the Greenland opera house, which I saw for half an hour, and being satisfied of its elegance passed down to the "Opposition Ball" where the gay and festive congregate, and there is a sort of a rehash of the sights one sees at the French varieties ball in New Orleans. Policemen at the door carefully searches every man who enters, to prevent the presence of any weapons whatever, and there is consequently no serious difficulty possible, though the scene towards the morning hours grew festive in the extreme.

Tuesday the fun culminated and tumbled over.

All day the streets were packed, so that it was almost impossible to move. Thousands of masters moved out in merry familiarity with every body, and it was hard to remember that there was in the world such gloomy things as care and sorrow, while all was so brilliant and gay. There is no business done on this glad day, and the weariest, poorest devil in the city feels rich and happy in the abundant joy that takes in everybody. The day is passed in such revelry that the night with its dazzling display comes as a fitting conclusion. The procession of the "Memphi" passed through the streets at night amid a

LIVING SEA

of thousands upon thousands. I have seen the New Orleans Comus processions at their best, but they are not one whit ahead of the pageant with which the Memphi marched through the streets of their city this year. The pageant was superior to that of New Orleans last year. The subject, "Myths," was splendidly portrayed on seventeen huge cars which, by the brilliant colored lights and under the inspiration of the rare music that accompanies them, easily swept one away into the fairy land of which their superb pictures told. There was a pyrotechnic display on the bluff in front of the procession, which was dazzling in its rich beauty. I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that the festivities of the night were enjoyed by over

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.

After the Memphis procession, the favored guests witnessed the tableaux of the brotherhood at the beautiful new Memphis theatre, where the dress circle and first gallery were filled with ladies in full evening toilets, while the upper gallery was simply packed with gentlemen in full evening dress. There was a glitter of diamonds and a flash of loveliness such as a man seldom sees even in our richest, largest cities. After the tableaux there came one of those balls which must be seen to be enjoyed, as any description would be cold, compared to its luxuriant beauty. There were many things in Memphis which I enjoyed fully as much as the mardi gras. A man capable of appreciating the beautiful could want no better employment than to stroll its crowded streets and watch the movements of its famously pretty girls. Their features as a rule are good, but the remarkable trait of their beauty lies in their figures, which are wonderfully perfect. You see none of this sickly, hothouse beauty which you fear a sudden puff of wind will carry off. Everything about the Memphis belle is health and vitality, bloom and gladness. She has the prettiest foot on the continent and wears the most stylish gear for that member that the coming of man has devised. She is a noble type of beauty, and if the merry twinkle of her eye and the somewhat haughty carriage of her pretty head show that she is conscious of her other attractions, we readily excuse her, and don't see how she could help being proud of what she is.

Memphis is getting fearfully fast. Sunday night the bar-rooms are all open, and everything moves along with worldly recklessness. The most extensive gambling houses in the south are situated on the principal streets and all during mardi gras, they plied their dark arts with doors wide open in bold defiance to the chummy police, who waddled a few feet outside. I saw fifteen different games in progress in one of these hells, and three hundred men playing away. Most of them were from the country. Some were winning madly, and some losing with desperate indifference. Bets from ten cents to a hundred dollars were put down and swallowed up by the pale, bilious creatures who plied the machines for robbing the unsuspecting.

A Nashville blood is said to have marched on of one of these concerns Tuesday morning with a cool $1,600, clearly won. Memphis is up with New Orleans in the splendor of her mardi gras festivals, and is not behind in her reckless extravagance and her fast, rollicking life. The gay city is very naughty, but awfully nice, and for one I would gladly forget all the villainy I saw and return next year to the charming city that lies in satisfied prosperity on the banks of the Mississippi. F. H. R.

A Meeting Called.

The following gentlemen are requested to meet at the law office of John Milledge, over Merchants bank, Alabama street, this evening at 8 o'clock: J W English, O H Jones, S M Inman, W P Inman, E P Howell, C W Henderson, E S Gay, W D Luckie, Dr Chas Pinkney, Dr W G Drake, John A Fitten, W C Sparks, W J Tanner, Chas F Collier, T M Gordon. A M Perkerson, Hoke Smith, Jas D Collins, J P Stevens, O C Carroll, Tyler Cooper, W H Venable, Willis Regan, C W Wells, R J Godfrey, O C Hill, Geo Kries, Zach Taylor, Charles B Wallace, Henry W Cottingham, Geo W Harrison, Frank J Redd, Dr R B Ridley, B H Hill, jr., J C Ransom, R J Lowry, Wm Hodges. The meeting will be one of interest to every gentleman above named.

FUN IN 'FRISCO.

An Embezzler Arrested—An Absconding Fire Commissioner—Lifting Old Linderman

ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Geo. W. Abbott, absconding partner of the brokers, Abbott & Co., was arrested on the steamer Georgia, at Acapulco, by the United States consul, and $15,000 were recovered.

ABSCONDED.

Fire Commissioner Ordenstein is missing. The widows' and orphans' fund of the Exempt fire company, of which he was the custodian, is found to be short about $5,000. It is supposed he has absconded.

CHARGES AGAINST LINDERMAN.

It is stated that the charges against Mint Director Linderman have been forwarded to Mr. Glover, chairman of the committee on expenditures of the treasury department, to the effect that Linderman directs the affairs of the mints, especially those of the San Francisco mint, to enable individuals to make

LARGE GAINS

at the expense of the dealers in good faith on trade dollars, and that he discloses prematurely orders of the treasury department for illicit purposes.

Hard Money League.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The hard money league, an organization with headquarters at Chicago, and designed to comprise among its members the leading business men of the northwest, has just been organized, principally by the efforts of citizens of Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago. Its object is to secure concerted action against the greenback movement, but the originators will not oppose the working of the silver bill already passed. Several hundred prominent business men have expressed sympathy with the movement and an intention to co-operate. The officers are: President, George W. Allis, Milwaukee; Secretary, M. L. Scudder, Chicago; Executive Committee—Alexander Mitchell, B. Liedensdorf and Edward Sanderson, Milwaukee; T. A. Bones and B. B. Northrupe, Racine; D. L. Sharey, E. J. Warner, W. T. Baker, E. G. Keith, L. J. Gage, M. E. Scudder, Chicago. The executive committee is empowed to increase its members, to fill vacancies, etc.

Shoe Factory Burned.

BOSTON, March 6.—The large five story shoe shop of P. S. Lead, with stock and machinery, was destroyed by fire this morning.

THE LOSS.

The loss by the burning of the shoe factory at Brocton, Mass., is $150,000; insurance $125,000. Four hundred persons are out of employment.

The Old Dominion's Debt.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The joint committee on finance adopted the report in accordance with the auditor's suggestion, recommending the general assembly to pass a law providing for the collection of license taxes, including revenue from the Moffett register, in money to the exclusion of coupons.

Resumption.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—The house joint resolution asking congress to repeal the resumption act, passed the senate today by a party vote, the democrats in the affirmative and the republicans in the negative.

Convicted.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Wm. Bowsper, on trial for the murder of McVey and his wife, was convicted. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

In Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Hadley & Co., book dealers, are in trouble.

Late Mexican Items

From the Two Republics.

Part of a company of cavalry revolted at Rio Verde, a few days ago, but the rebels were promptly reduced to order by their companions.

A robber called Aniceto heads a band of desperate outlaws in the state of Jalisco.

There is an organized band of robbers in the state of Moreles.

The freight to Liverpool charged by the Spanish steamers that will in the future touch at Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico is $2 50 per ton.

The wealthy men of Mexico are censured by some of the newspapers for not contributing toward the payment of the American debt.

A paper published at Vera Cruz denies the report of recent cases of yellow fever in that city.

From present indications there will not be more than a half crop of coffee gathered about Cordoba this year.

Zocalo is to be paved with Portland cement.

The schools supported by the state of San Luis Potosi are attended by 4,900 pupils.

Machinery for twenty-nine establishments for cleaning heneken has arrived in Yucatan.

Times are said to be exceedingly lively at present at Vera Cruz.

The Mexican authorities have demanded the extradition of a criminal who took refuge in Texas.

The wagon road from San Louis Potosi to Tampico will be completed by the 5th of next month.

Animals of all kinds are being blessed in the church of San Antonio Abad at the rate of three cents a head.

The communist agitation in the state of Hidalgo has had the effect of increasing the number of robbers.

Work on the Orizava street railway has commenced.

—Memphis Appeal: During the past nine months one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine persons, mostly from Ohio and Indiana, have settled in this state, and principally in east and middle Tennessee, but few of them coming to the western district of the state.

CARVING THE CORPSE.

CONGREGATION OF THE ROYAL BUZZARDS.

The Terms of the Treaty of Peace More Fully Set Forth.

THE TREATY TITLE.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople under date of March 5, to Reuter's says the treaty bears the title, "Preliminaries of Peace," and contains twenty-nine articles. The opening articles relate to Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria. Indemnity is fixed at 1,400,000,000 roubles, but 1,100,800,000 are covered by territorial cessions. Nothing is fixed concerning the terms and the period of payment of the 310,000,000. No guarantee is stipulated, nor is there any mention of the Egyptian or Bulgarian tributes or the Turkish fleet. The treaty simply states that Russia and Turkey shall

AGREE SUBSEQUENTLY

about payment. Pierot remains Bulgarian. Servia includes Sienitza, Novilzar and Vranja. Montenegro includes Antivar, Spuz, Podgoritza and Niksics. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be razed and the Turkish troops withdrawn.

A military road will be established for the Ottoman posts and telegraphs, and the passage of troops which, however, must not make any considerable halt while passing through the country. Any

PROPERTY OF MUSSULMEN

who have not returned which they leave undisposed of will be sold after two years for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund. Arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be remitted, and the revenue till 1880 is to be applied to the indemnity for the sufferers by the insurrection and provide for local needs. The Austrian and Russian commissioners will arbitrate in all disputed claims.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE STRAITS

is declared free for merchant vessels during peace or war. Six divisions of Russian infantry and two of cavalry will occupy Bulgaria until the formation of Bulgaria militia, the strength of which shall be fixed later by Russia and Turkey. The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communications both through Roumania and the Black sea. The expenses of Russian occupation are to be borne by Bulgaria.

ROUMANIA

is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the porte and to make direct treaty. No indemnity is stipulated for Servia or Montenegro. A Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian commission will determine the Bulgarian tribute. The reform programme of the Constantinople conference will be offered to Bosnia and Herzegovina. An organization similar to that granted Crete in 1868, is stipulated for Thessaly and Epirus. No mention is made of Greece or Crete. Batoum, Ardaham, Kars and Bajazid are

CEDED TO RUSSIA,

Erzeroum and Trebizond are not mentioned except that Russians may embark at Trebizond on their return home. Asiatic Turkey is to be evacuated in six months. The evacuation of European Turkey is to commence immediately, and be completed within three months. The European Danube commission retains its former rights. The porte undertakes the expense of re-establishing navigation on the Danube, and

INDEMNIFYING PRIVATE LOSSES,

the amount of which is to be paid by the Danube commission in sums it owes the porte. Russia receives Dobrodscha in exchange for Bessarabia. The question of the Turco-Persian frontier shall be speedily settled. The treaty is to be ratified within 15 days, but its provisions become obligatory immediately. Nothing is said about ratification by a congress, nor about capitulations, nor of a Russo-Turkish alliance. The details about the payment of indemnity which were to have been arranged at San Stefano have been postponed and the negotiators have arrived at Constantinople.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The porte is stated to have sanctioned the stay of the Russian troops at San Stefano, as long as the British fleet is in the sea of Marmora.

ORIENTAL FRUIT.

LONDON, March 6.—The London correspondent of the Edinburg Scotsman telegraphs to that journal that the idea of England absorbing or establishing a protectorate over Egypt, now so much discussed, can hardly fail to bear fruit.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs that Lord Beaconsfield is strongly opposed to the annexation of Egypt.

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.

The Daily Telegraph's dispatch from Pera states that Ignatieff visited Constantinople in military uniform yesterday (Tuesday). The Telegraph's Vienna dispatch says the government is making every effort to secure a majority of fifteen or twenty in the delegations for a vote of credit, and seems confident of success. Even the Hungarians are gradually beginning to acquiesce in the annexation scheme. A report is current that the Austrian troops have already commenced a southward movement.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, March 6.—Lord Lyons has arrived here from Paris. The Post, by request, contradicts the report of May Fair that Baroness Burdett Coutts is to lease the Drury Lane theatre

NEUTRALIZATION.

The Standard's Paris correspondent hears from reliable sources that France and Italy intend to propose the neutralization of the Bosphorus and Dardenelles.

THE TREATY POWERS.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says: "It is regarded as setled that only the treaty powers are to take part in the congress, though the minor states will be allowed to bring their views under its notice."

A CONGRESS OF PRIME MINISTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The Agence Russe states that Germany and Austria have assented to the proposal for a congress of the chief ministers of the powers to be had at Berlin. The assent of other governments is expected. Prince Gortschakoff is much better, and will go to the congress. A Reuter's dispatch from Vienna states that Austria is still opposed to the territorial extension of Bulgaria and Russian occupation. The Austrian government has resolved to propose the annexation of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

ATHENS, March 6.—Official intelligence has been received from Larissa that the Turks are marching against the insurgents at Murkamitz and desperate fighting is expected. The Turks threaten a bombardment from Valo harbor. A battle is also imminent at Kardizia.

Dead Lock in San Francisco Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The board of supervisors last night adjourned till April 1st. The affairs of the municipality have come to a dead lock for want of funds. A bill recently passed by the legislature restricts the board to the monthly expenditure of one-twelfth of the annual revenue, holding the members and their bondsmen personally responsible for any over-draft. As a consequence, nearly every fund is exhausted for the current month. The fire department has not money enough on hand to buy feed for the horses. No resolution can go to print if no authorization be passed for the payment, owing to the exhaustion of the advertising fund. The hospital and almshouse have but $600 to run on for the current month. Some legislation will probably be sought to relieve the city government.

Mysterious Disappearance

NEW YORK, March 6.—Senor Don Enrique Muurizo, editor of the Spanish government organ of this city, has mysteriously disappeared. It is reported that the Spanish secret service officials of this city have been instructed by Consul General Uriarte to investigate the matter. Some of Mr. Muurizo's friends allege that he has met with foul play.

POPE LEO'S INTENTIONS.

Bohemian Divinations of the Papal Mind.

OFFICERS OF THE VATICAN.

LONDON, March 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says: Cardinal Franchi is confirmed as pontifical secretary of state; Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the propoganda; Cardinal Morichini, camerlango; Cardinal Bartolini, president of the congregation of rites.

THE POPE

on receiving fifty-four parish priests recommended them to preach Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against the infidelity and immorality so generally prevailing the result of a corrupt press. The pope, in his exhortations avoids the mention of the Virgin, with the purpose of

DISCOUNTENANCING MARIOLATRY,

which his predecessor so long encouraged. It has shocked most people that the pope, in his coronation speech, made no allusion to the late Pius IX, although Cardinal Diepietro, in addressing the pontiff, had been eloquent in praise of the deceased pope. The omission could not therefore be accidental, and has been

VARIOUSLY COMMENTED UPON.

The Rome correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that public opinion is irritated at the irreconcilable attitude which appears to have been adopted at the Vatican.

ANOTHER DISPATCH

says the pope and Cardinal Franchi have determined on a policy of reconciling as far as possible the interests of church and state in questions pending with various governments.

ELECTION NEWS.

How the Ballots Told Out Yesterday.

ROME, March 6.—The democrats elect Parks recorder, by 240 majority, and the entire city ticket.

OSWEGO, March 6.—The democratic and greenback coalition elected Thos. Pearson mayor by about 250 majority.

NEWBURG, March 6—The republicans elected Col. Chas. H. Weygant mayor by 55 majority.

KINGSTON CITY, March 6.—At the election yesterday, the democrats elected Wm. Lounsberry mayor by about 200 majority. It was the first party fight on mayor since the organization of the city.

ELMIRA, March 6.—The greenbackers elected Granville D. Parsons mayor yesterday, by a majority of 424, over Jackson Richardson, the citizen's candidate. They also carried five of the seven aldermen.

ROCHESTER, March 6.—Parsons, republican, was re-elected mayor by 1,700 over Tilton, democrat, and 1,250 over Roades, workingman. Williams, democrat, was elected city treasurer by 500 majority. The supervisors elect consists of ten republicans, two democrats and four workingmen. The vote is 1,200 short of last fall.

UTICA, March 6.—James Benton, the workingmen's candidate, was elected mayor to-day, defeating both democrat and republican. The workingmen also elect city treasurer, who was endorsed by the democrats, and justice of the peace, endorsed by the republicans.

TROY, March 6.—Troy city elects the democratic city ticket, eight of the thirteen supervisors and eight of the thirteen aldermen. The republicans and democrats each elect two school commissioners. The workingmen's ticket received about one thousand votes. Cohoes elects a republican mayor.

HOT AT THE HOT SPRINGS.

A Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, March 6.—A special to the Evening Star gives the following particulars of the great fire at Hot Springs, Ark: About 1:30 a. m. a fire broke out in a shanty occupied by a negro named Greenleaf. The fire communicated to the French restaurant, and thence north and south on both sides of the street. All the buildings are burned north of Rockafellow's drug store, and south below Malvern crossing. About 250 buildings were destroyed, and an immense amount of goods, as there is but one street in the valley. The steamer was cut off and could afford no relief to the low end of the town until the flames had been checked by them. The horses, firemen and engine dashed through the flames to the Sumpter house, and came around the avenue and Guinn hill, and are now, at 8 o'clock, fighting at the south end of the town. Among the buildings destroyed are the Hot Springs, American and Earl hotels, the French restaurant, Valley and State bank, postoffice, Daily Sentinel office, Huffman & Hamilton's bath-house, Jones Bros., Little, Jenkins, Moore & Co., Knights of Pythias hall, B. Brown & Co., Karatansky, Western Union telegraph office, Blake & Co., and Maurice's bath-house.

It is impossible at this hour to estimate the loss, but it will be $200,000 or $300,000. The mountains are covered with people, driven from shelter, and goods carried from stores. No lives were lost. There is very little insurance. During the excitement the Daily Telegraph office was maliciously damaged. The Western Union telegraph office has been reopened and business is being carried on without interruption.

A Ghoul Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Captain Harrison, who was a passenger on the wrecked steamer Metropolis, and who subsequently made himself very conspicious in rescuing and caring for the passengers, was arrested in this city on a charge of appropriating such effects of the victims as were washed ashore. It was noticed when he reached Norfolk on his return homeward that he had several trunks in his possession. Detectives were

SET ON HIS TRACK,

which resulted in his arrest. In his rooms was found considerable clothing, bearing the marks of Civil Engineer Moore and others of the wrecked passengers. He was locked up in default of bail.

WHO HE IS.

Captain Harrison will be remembered in connection with the Bliss spiritualistic exposure made recently in this city. His wife, to whom he had been married only a few days, was drowned in the Metropolis.

New Orleans Notes.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Twenty-one cars were used, illustrating the metamorphosis of Ovid.

The senate yesterday passed the house bill giving aid to the New Orleans Pacific railway, including two million dollars in state bonds.

Low Freights.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The cutting of freight rates to the east has reached an unprecedentedly low figure. Fourth-class freight from St. Louis to New York 10 cents a hundred, and flour 20 cents a barrel.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

Instructions From Revenue Commissioner Raum, etc

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the senate, the long bond savings bill passed. The bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings, as it passed, provides that in lieu of that amount of four per centum bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, the secretary of the treasury shall issue a sum not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars of coupons of the denominations of $25, $50 and $100, redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of their issue, bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per centum per annum. The bonds are to be disposed of for coin or for United States legal tender notes at their nominal value, and such legal tender notes shall be reissued, and their proceeds and the coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds.

ANOTHER VETO.

In the house, a bill providing for a special term of the United States circuit court for the southern district of Mississippi, was returned by the president without his approval, together with a message, giving his reason for so doing, which message and bill were referred to the judiciary committee. The president stated that there was not sufficient time to give notice of the holding said special term, and that the government could not prepare for the term, as no funds were available for that purpose. General Hooker, of Mississippi, opposed an appropriation of $2,000 to carry on suits against alleged trespassers on the public timber lands. There was no action, and the house adjourned.

THE LIFE SERVICE.

A large number of petitions have been presented remonstrating against the passage of the Sargent bill to transfer the control of the life saving service from the treasury to the navy department. All were laid on the table, the bill now being before the senate.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Thurman presented the petitions of citizens of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore remonstrating against the passage of the bill levying a tax on incomes. Referred to the committee on finance.

WOOL.

An exciting contest is progressing over the wool tariff. Manufacturers, importers and growers are all represented. It is thought the committee will report favorably on no change in the present rate.

POSTPONED.

Final consideration in Parson's case, nominated for district attorney of Alabama, is postponed to Tuesday of next week.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Charles A. Whitney & Co. have secured their Texas contracts. Red river landing and the Shreveport route by land is awarded to B. H. Peterson, of New Orleans, The Monroe and Shreveport route is awarded to J. B. Price, of Missouri. The river mail service is not yet settled. It may be readvertised.

SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS.

The documents abstracted from Senator Morgan's desk, just before the consideration of Reid' nomination as marshal of Alabama found their way back to his desk as mysteriously as they disappeared. Reid's case has been recommitted to the judiciary committee.

TO BE ADJUDICATED.

The Fort Worth and Yuma case, and the contracts of Price, of Missouri, in one case the boardsmen being senatorss and in the other the wife of the contractor, have been offered to the attorney general. Both cases will be argued to-morrow before the postmaster general. All of the small routes have gone at a very low price, and only a few have been awarded to residents of Louisiana.

RAUM AND THE REVENUE.

Green B. Raum, commissioner, issues the following from the office of internal revenue: On and after May first, 1878, all manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars will be required on concluding business to render closing inventories as provided in section 3358 and 3390, revised statutes of the United States, to pack and stamp all manufactures with their several collectors by renewing from year to year their special tax stamps and keeping them posted conspicuously in their places of business, by continuing to render

MONTHLY REPORTS

of all purchases of stamps and sales or removal of goods. By keeping their places of business legal factories and the nselves legally qualified as manufacturers, though not actually engaged in manufacturing, or making taxable goods, they can enjoy all the privileges the law accords to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and keep their stock of goods unstamped at their factories until they are sold or removed.

THIS DECISION.

is reached after a careful examination of provisions of sections 3355, 3358, 3367, 3369 and 3373 relating to tobacco and snuff, and of sections 8387, 3390, 3395, 3398 and 3405 relating to cigars on the revised statutes of the United States, made in consequence of the numerous inquiries by collectors as to whether there is any limit to the time during which manufacturers can hold goods of their own manufacture after they have continued manufacturing and ceased to pay special tax as manufacturers. All rulings, decisions and written or verbal instructions inconsistent with those herein contained are hereby revoked.

The Collapse of the Cubans.

HAVANA, March 6.—Heavy inundations, in consequence of rains are reported in the Colon district, damaging the sugar crop. A water-spout near Madruga ravaged four plantations. The insurgent chief, Esteban Arias, with 200 men with their arms, surrendered on the 4th inst. in the neighborhood of of Yara. The same day at the Trocha, Jose Gomez and 150 persons, with their arms gave themselves up. Surrenders continue, and perfect harmony reigning everywhere between the Spaniards and Cubans.

That Terrible Scourge,

Fever and ague, and its congener, bilious remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age. A languid circulation, a torpid state of the liver, a want of vital stamina, are conditions peculiarly favorable to malarial diseases. They are, however, surely remedied by the great Preventive, which, by invigorating the system and endowing it with regularity as well as vigor, provides it with a resistant power which enables it to withstand disorders not only of a malarial type, but a host of others to which feeble and ill regulated systems are subject. The Bitters are a safe as well as searching eradicant, and have widely superseded that dangerous drug, quinine, which palliates but does not eradicate malaria.

31 marô..d3t tues thur sat &wmar5

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD—THE FARM—THE GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Georgia Rural News—General Rural News—Home and Household—Floral Items—Farm Notes—The Garden—Cotton Planting—Experience on the Farm, Etc.

YOUR FARM.

The season is now here, and go ahead. Thrifty farmers have not only decided what and how much to plant, but are doubtless somewhat under way in their arrangements for the coming crops. Tools have been overhauled, fencing repaired, logs and brush cleaned up and burned, and a good deal of ground broken up. Do not undertake to cultivate too much ground. Decide not to overcrop yourself, your hands and your mules and horses, but pitch upon the quantity of land you can manure, if required, and then cultivate thoroughly and well. If you overcrop yourself, you are taxed all the season. Your ground is indifferently cultivated and a loss more than probable will attend your farming. Do not try to plant too many acres in cotton, corn, oats, etc., but strike out to see how much you can produce on a small quantity of well cultivated land. If you decide to manure your land, prepare only what you can cultivate well at the proper time, and thoroughly, and see to it that your crops are so worked throughout the season.

A GOOD GARDEN.

Determine to have good vegetables; they are much better for the table, and are decidedly healthier than inferior, tough, or stringy vegetables. Procure good seed, enrich your ground, and work your vegetables thoroughly and well. Have a mellow soil, and keep it loose so that vegetables can send out their roots easily.

Perhaps your English peas, Irish potatoes and onions, have been planted, are they doing well? If not, your

ONIONS

should be planted on beds three feet wide, with a square of 15 or 18 inches between beds. In making up beds for onions, use scrapings from the hen house.

ENGLISH PEAS

should be planted in furrows some 5 or 6 inches deep, put in the manure, and with a hoe mix it with the soil, sow your peas and cover some three inches deep. Perhaps a pea that does not grow too tall is the best for this climate as they are not so much affected by the hot, dry weather. Strong manure should not be used on peas, as they are liable to burn, and strong manure will cause them to fire. A good rich soil from the woods is good for putting in the trenches before planting. Leached ashes mixed with hen house scrapings are very good.

RADISHES

should be sown in beds, protected from the north wind, and where they will get the whole day's sun.

TREES, SHRUBBERY AND VINES

should be transplanted now. Do not delay fruit trees and vines. To make your fruit better, trim off all surplus limbs from the fruit trees. Strew ashes and lime around the roots of the trees to destroy the eggs and larva of insects.

COTTON.

If you have decided to plant cotton this season, determine to plant for all you can properly attend to on the land cultivated.

Do not take in more land than you can manage. The old fashion plan of cotton planting and working, many are satisfied with, that is, of opening furrows of the same, and then knocking off with the board just as the cotton is ready to come up. Many preceded the planter with a harrow, especially if the ground is rough.

A good plan to make a heavy crop is to broadcast the land with manure and turn under, eight or ten inches, still the cotton root will penetrate to a greater depth than your plow. See that the soil is well pulverized. When the proper season arrives for planting, lay off your rows, letting the fertility of the soil govern as to the distance apart, put in your manure and bed on it; take your seed, and either sow in the bed or drop several from two and a half to three feet apart; then cover up; when the plants are large enough, thin to one stalk. The next work is to run round your cotton with plows, following with a hoes. If the work is thoroughly and properly done up to this time, the afterwork may be done with a cultivator, or sweep and hoe. If a cotton crop is managed in this way, while it may be troublesome, and less land can be cultivated, yet it will pay better than double the quantity of land poorly worked, lightly manured, and badly looked after.

EXPERIENCE.

Farmer, did you have any experience last year in following your business? If you did, will you try this season to avoid the errors and mistakes you made with your last crop? This season be sure to use prudence in pitching your crop; allot to each crop the proper soil. See that your lands are judiciously prepared by plowing, and by ditching. Do not let your mind run entirely on cotton planting, but be sure to devote a plenty of land to corn, oats and peas, to ensure an abundant supply. In short determine now to avoid the mistakes of the past, and so cultivate your farm as to make it pay, and pay well.

DIVERSIFY.

We regret to see so many farmers follow the old plan of planting only cotton—put all the eggs, as it were, under one hen. Farmer, we say to you, diversify your crops; then you may fail in one crop, but succeed in another. In arranging your crops, think of such things as you need, and will save you money, and such things as you can sell and bring you money.

CHUFAS.

We continue to receive communications asking information about the chufa. We continue to repeat what we have already stated, and that is, it is a valuable plant, and well worthy of cultivation. The yield is good, and they are easily and cheaply raised. Between the middle of February up to the middle of March is the best time for planting. Plant in shallow drills two feet apart, dropping them about ten or twelve inches, covering with a plow. Some persons soak the seed in water some ten days previous to planting. Many parties prepare their ground just as if for cotton. After the plants are well up and growing, cultivate with a sweep. To increase the yield, drop manure in the drill.

FARM NOTES.

—Rye should not be fed promiscuously to breeding animals.

—Do not delay longer in setting out fruit trees and vines. Trim off all surplus limbs from the fruit trees. Ashes and lime around the roots of the trees will destroy the eggs and larva of insects.

—Have a chufa patch; prepare the land as for beets or carots, in two feet rows, ridging very slightly. Open the drills two inches apart. Keep them free from weeds by shallow level culture.

—Manures supplying nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, will keep up the fertility of soil, and enable it to produce crops of hay, corn and roots, in full agricultural quantity for many years in succession.

—For sprains or bruises in horses—Dissolve an ounce of camphor in eight ounces of spirits of wine; then add one ounce spirits of turpentine, one ounce spirits of sal ammonia, half an ounce of oil of origanum and a tablespoonful of laudanum. Rub in a quarter of hour with the hand, four times a day.

FLORAL ITEMS.

—Every plant must have proper drainage.

—The best time to sprinkle plants is in the morning and before the gas is lighted at night.

—Japonicas—The soil for this plant should be light, sandy loam, and it should have good drainage. It does not require strong sunshine, but merely light, nor much water, only a moderate quantity. It must not get perfectly dry nor be soaked in water. The leaves should be frequently sponged.

—With a good selection of annuals, any one can make a handsome display of flowers. In sewing seed care should be taken to have the soil light and well pulverized, and to avoid deep planting the smaller kind of seeds particularly should be barely covered. Very often seed fail to germinate and the cause is because they are covered too deep.

GENERAL RURAL NEWS.

—The number of sheep decreases every year in the United States.

—The dairy products of New York are estimated at $110,000 000 a year.

—Young orchards cultivated with hoed crops, have proven remunerative.

—The London Live Stock Journal reports the sale of a Brahma cock at $200, and a pullet for $125.

—O. A. Gilman, Paris, Ky., shipped to Boston during the past season 32,000 turkeys.

—Near Graham, North Carolina, there is a Georgia apple now being cultivated, on account of its beauty and keeping qualities.

—Profitable sheep—B. J. Cartco, of Meade county, Ky., purchased 15 sheep in June, 1875, for which he paid $60. He has sold from their increase and wool $200, and has gained 36 better sheep than those at first purchased.

—It is estimated upon reliable authority that the butter and cheese product, exclusive of milk, for the past year, equals 528 860,000 pounds, valued at $124,000,000. The export alone for the year 1876 was, in butter, 12,789,952, and in cheese, 114,968,023 pounds.

HOME AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Dampening the hair with cold tea improves it; also darkens it.

—A tooth powder that keeps the teeth very white, and is harmless, I have used for years, is made from orris root one-third, prepared chalk one-third, and pomice stone one-quarter, any druggist can prepare it, and it is not expensive.

—To sweep carpets—Take a large dish; set it on an old rag; have it about half full of water; dip your broom in the water; sweep until your broom is dirty, then dip again and repeat until your carpet is swept. No dust will ascend and your carpet will look bright and clean. Will some one try it and report success?

—Universal cement—Curdle skim milk with rennet or vinegar, press out the whey, and dry and curd at a gentle heat as rapidly as possible. When quite dry, reduce to a very fine powder. Then take of powdered curd, 10 drachms; powdered quicklime, 1 drachm; powdered camphor, 8 grains; mix; keep in tightly corked vials. To join glass, earthenware, etc., the powder is made into a paste, with a little warm water, and applied immediately.

—To cleanse black silk or cashmere: After carefully ripping, brushing and shaking, put the cashmere in boiler, with soap bark, procurable at drug stores; cover it with cold water, and let it gentle boil for a while. Then rinse it in tepid water; well blued; squeeze it, but do not wring, and hang it in the shade to drip. When nearly dry, iron it between two cloths, to prevent any shiny appearance. In cleansing black silk, thoroughly brush it, then lay each piece on the table, and with scrubbing brush—a clean one—and a solution of soap bark in warm water, rub it well, afterward rinsing it in blue water; do not wring, but let it drip, and iron between cloths, or roll it on a round stick, one piece at a time; a broom handle will do, but first put cloth around the bro

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to reach, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Cook. Apply at 73 Ellis street. mar6...d2t

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc, executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR RENT.

7 ROOM House, furnished throughout; kitchen, barn, stables, cistn, fine water, on hard, rociety &c., on two acre lot, corner Cain and Jackson streets, to rent for one year or longer. T. A. Frier.on, 33 Marietta street. 111 mar7...d1t

DESIRABLE Eight-room House, splendid neighborhood, 72 Crew street Apply to Chas. E. Boynton, 66 Whitehall stre t. 506 mar1..d1w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—I will sell a splendid nice lot with a two room house, cheap fo. cash or in monthly instalments or exchange for a vacant lot. T J. Buchanan, 260 Decatur street. 101 mar7...d2t thur sun

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Is presented to secure a beautiful home, most eligibly located, at a great bargain. A splendid new brick house, with seven is go pleasant rooms, all conveniently arranged. Eight acres of ground—½ beautiful grove: and balance for cultivation City property in part payment. House, Drawer 34, Atlanta. 86 mar6...d2t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY by buying half interest in a valuable patent. Apply at this office. 90 mar6..d1w

FOR SALE—I will sell for $65,000 one of the most valuable manufac tories in Upper Georgia. The property will pay 25 per cent interest on the investment. Has been in successful operation for years. Correspondence solicited. Jos. Hurt, 41 Marietta street. 90 mar5...d3t thos thur sun

FOR SALE—Sash, Doors, Blinds. Bankrupt sale. We have a large lot of the best quality, embracing all the usual sizes, that we will sell at cost. W Jennings & Co., 88 Decatur street. 46 sep1—sun, tues, thus tf

A FEW COPIES of the New Constitution, in pamphlet form, for sale at this office. Price five cents. dec8...d1f

LOST AND FOUND

$10 REW. RD—LOST OR MISLAID.—An ordinary Record Book containing Shorthand Notes taken in Court. This book is valueless to any one but the owner and is important to him and others. Ten Dollars will be paid for its return to No. 56 Marietta House. 90 mar7 d3t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES, &c

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES, Four Rockaways, second hand; one Dexter Spring Top Buggy, little used; one Side Spring Buggy with Harness, little used; two No-Top Kimball Spring Buggies, almost as good as new. A lot of new Northern made Buggies at $75 00 each. Also, a fine assortment of my own manufacture which I will sell at reduced prices. No. 15 Broad street, A. T Finney. 109 mar7...d1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING—I will do all Dress Making left with me at reduced prices. From $3 00 to $4 00 for nice dresses. Mrs. C. T. Thomas, No. 119 Marietta street. 77 mar5...d3t

WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Mantels, &c., Builders' Hardware, Paints and Window Glass. 88 Decatur street. W. Jennings & Co. 160 feb9..dtmo

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 430 aug2...deodtf

BOARDING.

TWO good rooms with Board Prices moderate. Apply at Calloway House, 15 Broad street. 60 mar3...dtf

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES—On Thursday, 7th instant 10½ o'clock, we will in front of our auction room, 37 Sewing Machines. D. P. Ellis & Co. 92 mar6...d3t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1878.

WHEELER recovered without going to the Hot springs.

THE violet, the robin and the familiar house-fly all remind us that spring is near,

THE smile of Schuyler Colfax relieved in some degree the funeral of ex-Senator Ben Wade.

WELLS is going to bulldoze the judge and jury when he is brought to trial. The old wretch evidently depends on John Sherman to rescue him.

IF the patriots are going to restore the franking privilege they ought also to provide for circulating newspapers through the mails free of postage.

WHAT is the use of devoting so much attention to the minor villains engaged in the Louisiana forgery? When is John Sherman's trial to take place?

WE should not forget, in the midst of our trials, that Mrs. Belva Lockwood is an honorary member of the Georgia press association.

SAMMY MCLIN didn't stay long in Atlanta the other day. He was probably afraid that ex-Governor Brown would have him arrested on a charge of aiding to defraud the country of a president.

IT is not probable, according to rumor, that Anderson, the convicted Louisiana forger, will be pardoned very rapidly. Governor Nicholls cannot outrage the popular sense of justice with impunity.

THE Macon Telegraph has finally dropped into the debate on hell. Beecher's idea on this business is the most convenient. He knows there is a hell and yet he knows there isn't. Theodore Tilton is yet to hear from.

UNCLE JOE MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, is all right on the money question, but he still thinks the United States started out as a nation, and that the south is inhabited by the Knights of the Golden Circle.

BROTHER BEECHER having been regularly ordained as the chaplain of the 19th Brooklyn regiment, is having a uniform erected. It would really seem that the old man is doing all he can to excite the envy of Tilton.

THE New York gold organs have had their gay combs cut. They are now in favor of resumption as the safest method of swindling the people. It is to be feared that they will be aided in this business by some of our grandest statesmen.

THE New York Tribune says Mr. Hayes's veto of the silver bill "was the petition of a private citizen." Goodness gracious! does the editor of the Tribune mean to intimate that Mr. Hayes is not president? This is a very unkind cut.

INSANITY assumes funny phases in New York. Old man Lord was as crazy as he could be for awhile, but as soon as he provided for a lot of loafers whom he acknowledged as his children, they all agreed, with one accord, that he was a remarkably shrewd old rascal.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS is preparing a bill to transfer the adjudication of all southern claims to the courts in the respective states. Has Senator Davis no sympathy for the lobbyists and claim lawyers, who live upon cases in the court of claims?

GOLOID would be a good substitute for John Sherman's contraction. We are willing to make anything money while that able political sneak runs the shebang in the interests of the gold speculators. Give us goloid, by all means, and if there is anything else we can transmute into money, give us that.

DR. GUSTAVE SATTER is again victorious. He has compelled the Savannah News to admit that the people of that city do not appreciate music of a high order. In view of the impression that has gone abroad to the effect that there is considerable musical culture in Savannah, this admission on the part of the News. Satter seems to be an unusually prodigious reformer.

THE chromo editor of the Macon Telegraph asserts that the map published in THE CONSTITUTION of Sunday was not as accurate as the war map of Milledgeville. This would be an exceedingly severe criticism, if just, but we cheerfully refer the cartoonist of the Telegraph to an authorized map to verify the accuracy of our delineation of that portion of Turkey which for a week or more past has been the centre of interest.

THE colored people are gradually growing in the ways of civilization. A mulatto man named Valentine committed suicide the other day by flinging himself under a passing railroad train. His sweetheart had discarded him and after this life became fatiguing. This tragedy might be made the subject of an interesting social study, but in our wonder that the engineer of the train hasn't been arrested as a diabolical ku-klux, we have no time to treat them matter from a metaphysical standpoint.

MR. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, has a resolution which he will shortly introduce in the house inquiring of Mr. Hayes whether any person convicted of a penal offense is holding a federal position. If Mr. Hayes allows this matter to come before congress he is lost. We give him this advice as a well-wisher. The best thing he can do is to give Anderson the shake, as the boys would say, and confide in the faithful Rogers. He has no other course open to him.

J. MADISON WELLS seems to getting riper and riper for the penitentiary every day. He now says that when his case is called he will speak in his own defense. He will tell the judge and the attorney of the state that they are a pair of villains, and inform the jury that they are a set of perjured scoundrels. If such evidence as this does not prove Wells's innocence, then the old man is doomed. Neither Hayes nor John Sherman will be able to save him.

THE Greenville (S. C.) News says that the election of General Toombs as governor of Georgia would be the "commencement of an era of honesty in politics in Georgia." This is a great mistake. The era of honesty in Georgia politics begun when the democrats came into power, and it has continued ever since. No administration was ever honester, or more conscientiously economical than that of Governor Smith, and the same may be said of the administration of Governor Colquitt. The era of honesty in Georgia politics begun with the return of the democratic party to power.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

We present in another column an interview with some of our leading bankers and business men on the currency question. It will be seen that the state bank issue is endorsed by many of our soundest men. It is remarkable too, that they should all, with but one exception, favor a repeal of the resumption act. They all agree that it is the duty of congress to at once make United States notes receivable for dues to the government. This seems to be one of the best ways to resume that can be suggested. It would at once make treasury notes equal in value with gold.

THE DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

The learned editor of the New York Sun, while he does not deny that the real standard of value is human labor, somewhat sneeringly disposes of the argument by saying that it is something altogether outside of the discussion. The truth is, it is the basis of the discussion. It is the process of demonetization and contraction that is ruining the country, and it is against these that the people are in revolt. The plot of the money-power and syndicate men to make gold scarcer and higher in order to add to their capital, has reacted upon the business and labor of the country. Business is stagnated, enterprise is crippled, and there is no demand for labor. By giving a false value to gold, which is brought about by the contraction of currency, labor is rendered valueless. There is no demand for it, and misery, ruin, starvation and crime follow. A policy that tends to lessen the value of, and the demand for, labor, is a curse to the country. This policy has been pursued by the money-power, aided by John Sherman, who is either a paid or a willing tool of the capitalists, until the country is tired of it. Facing utter ruin, and surrounded on all sides by disaster and destruction, they demand the repeal of the resumption act.

THE DANCING QUESTION.

The Block case is fast coming to be regarded in every part of the country as the test case. The decision of the general assembly in May next at Knoxville will be awaited as an indication of the stand that will be taken by the churches generally on this great social question. The following article from the Louisville Courier-Journal fairly outlines the drift of discussion:

The people of Atlanta are greatly exercised over the question of the morality or immorality of dancing. A deacon of the Presbyterian church was suspended for permitting dancing in his parlors. The result has been a pulpit and newspaper controversy of the most elaborate nature. The deacon will carry his case to a higher court, and the construction of the church law there to be made will be awaited with considerable interest. The interviews had with clergymen in different sections of the country, suggested by the Atlanta affair, present a curious lot of contradictions. Some object to the dance because of the execrable ventilation of the average ball-room and the unnatural excitement occasioned in the festal whirl; others because of an alleged immoral concomitants, and still others because it were better that the dancers should be at their prayer-books. On the other hand, clergymen are found who boldly declare dancing an agreeable pastime, proper enough, and give it their approbation, more or less qualified. There being, therefore, such a conflict of opinion among the recognized authorities, it is well the matter will come before the highest Presbyterian tribunal, in order that the law of the church may be construed in the light of modern ideas. In the meantime those of us who choose to "trip it as we go," had better make the most of our opportunities.

A NEW LITERARY ATTRACTION.

A serial story, to run several months, entitled "The Romance of Rockville," will shortly appear both in the Sunday edition of THE DAILY CONSTITUTION and THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. This may be regarded as the inauguration of a new feature of THE CONSTITUTION, for we propose to make the original literary matter of the paper as attractive as its political or news departments. The scene of "The Romance of Rockville" will be laid in Georgia, and it will embody the peculiar features of life and society in the south anterior to the war. It will, in short, be a study of southern character. We certainly need not say more to commend it to our present readers than to add that its author is Mr. J. C. Harris of THE CONSTITUTION'S staff, and the author of "Uncle Remus' Revival Hymn" and other literary efforts that have been received with a remarkable degree of favor from one end of the country to the other. We hazard nothing in asserting that the hymn referred to was more freely copied in this country than any other literary effort of the past year. So popular did it become that it was published in Harpers' Monthly as the production of a man who had appropriated it for that purpose. Mr. Harris will put into the new story his never failing humor and his thorough knowledge of southern character. It will be perhaps his most ambitious effort, and all who desire to read it should without delay get in communication with the business manager of THE CONSTITUTION.

THE WHIPPING POST.

The second growth as it were of the whipping post, has received a "setback." This occurred in Kentucky, where a bill for its establishment went swimmingly through the lower house, but failed in the senate by the lieutenant governor's casting vote. He put his vote on the broad ground that humanity is already sufficiently degraded, and that no amount of saving in criminal expenses would warrant the state in promoting human degradation. This is certainly a tough point to get around or over or through. It has defeated the bill for the re-establishment of the whipping post in Kentucky, and probably put the whole question at rest in that state.

The discussion of this question in the south has made strange bedfellows. The Charleston News and Courier, a leading democratic paper of South Carolina, goes hand in hand on this question with the Jackson Times, the leading republican paper of Mississippi, both being opposed to the use of the lash on criminals. To make the situation still stranger, we recently had a colored champion of the whipping post "in our midst," and stranger still his chief point was, that the whipping post would put money in the pockets of the negroes—that, in other words, a negro could hug the post, take his allotted number of lashes and go free; whereas, at present he loses weeks and months, if not years, in the chain gang. It must however be admitted that there is a strong sentiment in the south in favor of the re-establishment of the whipping post. It may not be a controlling sentiment, but it will either soon become so or die out altogether—probably the latter.

THE KIDNAPPING OF NEGROES.

The New York Tribune is greatly distressed again. It has discovered, or rather claims to have discovered, a wholesale attempt to transform American citizens of the colored persuasion into Cuban slaves. The intelligence was carried to the government by "a special agent of the interior department employed in the southern states," —an intelligent contraband perhaps of the peace period. Let us give the Tribune's entire version of this affair:

It now turns out that a resident of Savannah, Ga., is alleged to have made overtures to this agent to enter into this contraband trade with him. Sailing vessels were to have been chartered to trade from Savannah and other southern ports laden with whatever cargoes could be procured, with ballast, if necessary. These vessels were to be manned by much larger crews than necessary, with supernumerary deck hands. The ignorant character of the southern negro and the payment of bounty or advance money for the trip was ample and sufficient inducement, and it was designed that the vessels should return to a northern port in the United States, manned by new crews picked up from the idle sailors and landsmen in the ports where they have discharged their living as well as their material freight. It is alleged that this is not merely a newly proposed enterprise, but that it has been already carried on to a small extent from southern ports.

A few specifications are needed to make this story credible. What is the name of the resident of Savannah? If he made such a proposition, why has he not been arrested? What vessel has been engaged in this business "to a small extent?" From what port did she sail? There is altogether too much assertion for the facts; and yet the Tribune goes off in a spasm of indignation over "the incredible crime," which it assumes has been perpetrated "on a small scale," and is about to be on a large scale.

It has been freely stated that the government has dispatched Judge Leonard on a confidential mission in regard to "this nefarious business." Judge Leonard is a member of congress from Louisiana. Instead of going to Havana to see the captain general of Cuba, it is believed that he has gone to New Orleans to see the governor of Louisiana. His confidential mission is supposed to relate not to kidnapped negroes but to a kidnapped returning boarder who is in durance vile. Instead of securing the release of the former, he is trying to secure the pardon of the latter. The first may, however, be used as a cover for the other, and that perhaps accounts for the milk in the Tribune's cocoanut.

CHEAP LANDS IN GEORGIA.

Under this caption the New York Sun says a colony of fifty German families is to leave New York very soon for Bainbridge "near the Florida line." More are to follow, says the Sun. It seems that these German colonists are proceeding in a very business like manner. They first sent a committee to visit the lands they had selected near Bainbridge. That committee returned and its report was considered at a meeting held in New York last Saturday. The result of their deliberations was a determination to go south. A company has, it seems, purchased 15,000 acres, and is selling it to these German colonists at four dollars an acre, one-fourth of the purchase price to be cash and the remainder to be secured by a ten years' mortgage The Sun goes on to say that "much land in Georgia is offered in large tracts at fifty cents and one dollar an acres partly cleared. Recently 3,040 acre, of wild land were sold by auction in Gilmer county for $222 75, or at only $3 for a tract of 160 acres."

The truth is, Georgia is not doing what she should as a state to spread abroad the extent of her resources, the advantages she offers to those who are seeking for new homes, and the fertility and cheapness of her lands. Because she is one of the original thirteen, many think that her lands are either worn out or worthless. Rival states do not exert themselves to refute such stories; and just now when thousands and tens of thousands of families are looking towards the south as the best place in which to found new homes, it is poor economy indeed to hide our light under a bushel.

ROADS OR NO ROADS.

In his "Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain, in speaking of the roads in Italy and France, says: "Why these roads are as adamant, as straight as a line, as smooth as a floor, and as white as snow. when it is too dark to see any other object, one can still see the white turnpikes of France and Italy; and they are clean enough to eat from without a table cloth."

While we cannot expect to have such roads in Georgia, yet the fact is daily becoming more apparent, that some plan should be adopted and carried out in our state which will result in the improvement of our public roads. All are directly or indirectly interested in this subject, yet no one so directly as the farmer. We were gratified at the fact that at the recent meeting of the agricultural convention at Americus, the importance of the subject was brought before this highly intelligent body of gentlemen, and that an exceedingly able paper on the subject was read by Professor Sandford. From various and numerous localities of the state, there comes a complaint of either no roads, or of very bad ones; and the construction of new roads, or the improving of old ones, is attracting much attention, and we trust it will result in something practical. Not only one, but various interests in the state are involved, and seriously so in the question of good or bad roads.

There are fertile lands in Georgia that are comparatively valueless because there are either no roads, or roads in such a miserable condition that they cannot be used. If accesses were easy and practicable to a great deal of the lands of Georgia, it would be made doubly valuable. Easy and cheap communication in the shape of good roads to much of the fine timber land of the state, or the various mines, would add to our sources of wealth.

Both farmers and merchants can readily see what an advantage good roads would be to them. Not only the personal comfort, but the pecuniary interest of the farmer is deeply involved in this question. If the roads are good he can go to market any day he pleases, with such products as he desires to dispose of, without abusing horse flesh or suffering from any unnecessary wear or tear of wagons or harness. Not only so, but the merchant would find plenty of customers with the ready cash standing at their counters, waiting their turn to lay in a supply of necessaries and goods for home consumption. As it now is, we often hear merchants complaining that such are the conditions of the roads that much legitimate trade is kept from the cities and towns. Oftentimes half loaded wagons can only be drawn over our roads, and double the number of hours or days are consumed in transportation that is necessary. Even then it is ruinous to both teams and vehicles. If the roads of Georgia were such as they should be, the people of the towns would have cheaper country produce, their trade would be benefitted, the farmer would have more satisfaction and comfort in going to town, and there would doubtless be a considerable annual saving to him.

But the necessity of more and better roads has become so apparent that throughout the state it is attracting considerable attention, and provoking discussion in the investigation of plans and remedies which are feasible. There are some who advocate a law giving county officials considerable power relative to road making. In fact, they desire these county officials to adopt the system of England and France, believing that it would result in roads of such excellence that travel would be comfortable all the year. This system really is the employment of a sufficient force, under a competent supervisor, who shall be kept on the road all the year round.

Then there are some who desire the criminal laws to be so changed that all convicts may be kept in their respective counties to be employed for their several terms of sentence on public works of all kinds, their expenses to be paid by a road tax. Those who advocate this plan would abolish the penitentiary or chain gang, let the counties have control of the convicts, pay their expenses and work the roads. They believe that the road tax plan is feasible, and that the desired object would thus be accomplished. To illustrate: The plan is to require all persons now subject to road duty to pay, say one dollar a year, to keep up the roads in their respective counties. In Fulton county there are, say some six thousand voters; aside from this there may be some four or five thousand strangers subject to road duty; and the one dollar thus collected would amount to some ten or twelve thousand dollars. This sum would certainly keep all the roads of Fulton county in a good condition. Whether this plan would work successfully is a question.

While thoughtful persons are devising some remedy, we can safely say that if in the meantime the various ordinaries of the several counties of the state would rigidly carry out all duties delegated to them in this particular, and grand juries carefully would make investigation before reporting, there would be a great improvement in our roads.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

McDONOUGH, GA., March 2d, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Are the Terra Cotta works still in operation? If so, can you give address through correspondent's column. A. T. W.

Upon consulting our advertising columns we see no evidence of the existence of such works

The Latin Union and Its Purpose.

ATLANTA, GA., March 2, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: What is the Latin union? H. R.

They are Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland and Greece. The Latin union was formed in the year 1865 and remains in force until 1880. A part of the silver bill just passed by congress is a declaration of the intention of the United States to join the union. The union meets once a year to declare the relative value of gold and silver. With the union gold is worth 15½ times as much as silver; with us it is worth 16 times as much.

A Word About Our Dollars.

PALMETTO, GA., March 2d.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: What is the weight of the present currency of silver in circulation? The quarters and halves of silver with "1877" stamped on them are 412½ or 421 in weight? Yours, &c., J. K. S.

The only silver dollar made in the United States is the trade dollar, 420 grains, 9-10 fine. The new dollar will be 412½ grains, same fine, ness. The halves, quarters and dimes, contain only 385 grains to the dollar. It is all 9-10 fine.

J. K. S.

IN GENERAL.

—Pope Leo XIII. was 68 years old Saturday.

—Prof. Tice predicts a heavy snow storm for March 8.

—"Lamar looks dismal," writes Ald. Redfield from Washington.

—All the postage stamps are made by eighty pretty girls.

—May Townsend, of Boston, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Saturday last.

—Faizi Pasha and Captain Mehmed, who were among the half dozen best generals of the Turkish army, are really Englishmen.

—General Maceo, a resolute Cuban insurgent, refuses to surrender to the Spanish authorities, and it is possible there are other chiefs to hear from.

—Mr. Spurgeon's health has been greatly improved by his rest at Mentone—so greatly, that he says he can hardly believe that he is the same person.

—Benjamin Franklin, in 1789, left $5 000 for a fund to make loans to young mechanics. The fund is now $200,000. The trustees have a white elephant.

—The papal palace of Castel Gondolfo, the summer residence of the popes, near Albano, a village ten miles outside of Rome, is to be restored for the reception of the new pope.

—Governor McCreary has rejected 1,993 petitions for executive clemency up to March 1. This certainly indicates that the governor has by no means overdone the clemency business.

—Speaking of the hard times in New York city, "Mahlstick" writes to the Courier-Journal that "the groans of the business men can be heard, in a still night, several miles out to sea."

—Only one of the Russian generals that have earned distinction during the war—Skobeleff—is a Russian. All three of the commanders in Asia are Armenians, while Gourko is a Lithuanian and Radetsky a Galician.

—Pope Pius IX. had a theory of his own about the creeds and religious art of different countries. "People in raw and gloomy climates," he said, "live in the fear of the devil, but inhabitants of more favored lands live in the love of God."

—The London Truth announces that Mrs. Hicks-Lord has written over to England that she wishes her servants and horses to await her arrival, and therefore supposes that before long the British world of fashion will see her again in London.

—The iron works at New Bedford, Mass., which, in 1869, cost $2,500,000, due, of course, as they will tell you up that way, to the threatened remonetization of silver.

—Modjeska says that nearly all actors are nervous on opening nights. "We never know," she explains, "how an audience will receive us, and until the curtain goes down for the last time we are painfully sensitive to all that is going on before us."

—High ritual is on the increase in London. Thirty-nine churches celebrate the daily communion, against 11 last year; 340 have surpliced choirs, against 114; 35 have eucharistic vestments, against 14; 39 display candles on the altar, and since 1867 the use of incense has been extended from 3 churches to 16.

—The Paris Rothschilds, who are all bankers, are said to work as hard as if they were beginning their fortune. They observe their office hours as punctually as does the poorest clerk. There is a popular belief that they hope to execute the dream of the rebuilding of the temple and the city of Jerusalem.

—Miss Lucy Sherek, converted from Judaism to Christianity, was formally received into Marcy Avenue Baptist church, New York, on Wednesday evening, and the rite of baptism celebrated. Miss Sherek attended services at a Christian church for two years before taking the step which has caused so much excitement. The rabbi holds the parents responsible for the daughter's course.

—The San Antonio, Texas, Express is of opinion that the cattle drive this spring will be large. The Express has called on the principal stockmen for information on the subject. The whole number of cattle to be driven is 223,400 head. The bulk of these cattle are destined for Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Ogallala, Nebraska. Several herds are already en route, and others will start very shortly.

—The pope has determined to dismiss the pontifical gendarmes and the Swiss guards, as he has already dismissed the minister of war. It is said that he will reside at Castel-Gondolfo, fourteen miles from Rome; but though he seems to be thus laying aside the pomp and circumstances of temporal sovereignty there appears to be no step toward a reconciliation with King Humbert.

—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, in jail in Washington city, and in asylums for the insane elsewhere, the dupe of gamblers who swept away the thousands on thousands of dollars that he contrived to borrow here, there, and every where between the two oceans, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, the sturdy old commodore, infatuated with Tennie C. Claffin, and on the point of marrying her, but dissuaded by the family. Such is the picture that the lawyers have drawn thus far in the contest for the deceased railroad monarch's millions.

—The French Napoleonist bravo, Paul de Cassagnac, has dangerously wounded a republican member of the assembly in a duel with swords. This man has been a constant source of irritation. He has been the bully who has sought to keep down the liberals by giving to public debates a personal tone. The effect has been, however, to degrade imperialism rather than to repress liberalism.

—The Canadians are not to have the duke of Manchester for their viceroy. The attractive post was tendered him, but the old lady, the duchess, was fearful of the North American savage, and, putting her foot down, compels the duke to give up a post for six years certain at $50,000 a year, and the cream of the country. The duchess was a mistress of the robes to Victoria some years ago, her husband having been a lord of Albert's bedroom, and perhaps the Canadians may rejoice that they are spared the airs of a couple of chamber waiters.

—Mr. Moody, the revivalist, is down on the plan of trying to help churches by fairs, "oyster suppers," theatricals and other worldly entertainments. He says, "though these may do some good, they do more harm. They attract the worldly, it is true; but that little good is counterbalanced by the evils of example and temptation to those who would otherwise never enter into such scenes."

—Cardinal Brossais Saint Marc, whose death has been announced, was one of the few cardinals who did not attend the conclave which elected Leo XIII. When the conclave was called he lay in the archiepiscopal palace at Rennes on a bed of sickness, which has now proved his death bed. He was raised to the purple on the 17th of September, 1875, and his red hat will be the first to be hung up, in accordance with a usage as old as the college, over his tomb in the cathedral church of the modernized ancient capital of Catholic Brittany.

—The Hon. Albert Gallatin Porter, who has been nominated by the president for appointment as first comptroller of the treasury, is one of the most prominent lawyers of Indianapolis, and represented that district in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh congresses, in which he served on the judiciary committee. He retired from politics after this service, and devoted himself to his legal practice, and to the management of his own large property. He is distinguished for diligence and the orderly transaction of business. He was at the head of the republican electoral ticket in Indiana at the last presidential election.

—General Banning, by dint of hard labor, has succeeded in getting some valuable statistics as to the cost of maintaining army officers at Washington. Exclusive of pay of officers stationed here, it costs the government for commutation of quarters $66,729 60 per year. One-half of the money thus paid is to officers' wives, who own the property for which the government thus pays rent. It costs to keep officers warm in the matter of fuel $28,653 67 per annum, and for forage and straw—half of which is sold to livery-stable keepers—$30,756 34. General Banning has also obtained the cost per capita of enlisted soldiers of the nations of the world. The cheapest of European nations is Switzerland, at $22 per man. Other nations, except England, range from $150 per man to $250. England pays $487 per man, while it costs the United States $1,854 per annum to support each enlisted soldier.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

—Steam is up at the mints.—Chicago Post, dem.

—The best place for the first new dollar would seem to be over Springer's mouth.—New York Tribune, rep.

—The bill to repeal the resumption act needs the support of all good men. A repeal would mean good times, indeed.—Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

—Mr. Hayes was unfortunate in his selection of an occasion for his debut as a vetoist.—Knoxville Tribune, dem.

—Three years from to-day Mr. Hayes will retire from the presidency by the unanimous consent of the people of all political parties.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

—Will Jack Sherman quit, or must the people rise and demand his expulsion from the cabinet? The mammoth wrecker has ridden the country long enough.—Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

—Gen. Grant predicted a year ago that "by the 1st of February Mr. Hayes would not have any respectable following." The race of prophets did not die out with Malachi.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer prints a picture of the silver dollar, intended to be life-size probably. As it only measures between five and six inches in diameter there is fear that the western people have not accurately estimated all the blessings which remonetization is bound to bestow.—Philadelphia Times, dem.

—Many persons who once befriended the bankrupt act now acknowledge its radical defects, and it is evident that the business community, as a whole, have settled down into a clear conviction that it should be swept away. What was feared from it at the outset has been clearly demonstrated by experience. The law offers a standing premium upon chicanery and fraud; it is a constant incitement in evil practices. —Knoxville Tribune, dem.

—How many of the men who were prominently concerned in settling up promoting the Louisiana frauds have been promoted to high offices by Hayes? Evarts is secretary of state; Stoughton is minister to Russia; Stanley Matthews was made senator from Ohio; John M. Harlan is a judge of the supreme court; and so on. It is a marvelous record.—New York Sun, ind.

—Senator Gordon declares his intention of speaking, within a few days, on the bill for the repeal of the resumption act. He does not say he will favor it, but it is to be inferred from his financial record that he will. He is about the only champion the president ever had in the senate, and like all the other friends of the administration, he shows his devotion by consistently opposing all that is best and most desirable in the administration's policy.—New York Tribune, rep.

—It is such men as Alexander Stephens who are more dangerous to republicanism than your Hookers, Hewitts and Hamburg Butlers. With all his seeming fairness and undoubted good feeling, he admits no radical principle for which we contended, confesses to no radical error on his own side; he throws a sort of misty glamour about the lost cause, and clothes the ghostly skeleton of secession in the mantle of statesmanship, and draws over that loathsome "body of death," chattel slavery, royal drapery of state rights and divine rights.—Grace Greenwood.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, Etc.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

Spring Millinery & Fancy Goods

WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 6th,

WILL BE OUR

GRAND OPENING DAY

OF NEW SPRING MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, when we will display our New Spring Styles of

French Pattern Hats and Bonnets

of our own Importation.

Genuine French Flowers, Ribbons, and everything in the line of Fancy Goods, which the public are cordially invited to inspect.

Our new assortment of Spring Millinery and Fancy Goods exceeds any stock of the kind, in variety, selection and quantity, ever before brought to Atlanta.

Besides our large stock of French Imported, stylish and Costly Pattern Hats and Bonnets, we have, in endless variety, an immense stock of Ladies' and Children's PROMENADE and SHADE HATS of Spring and Summer Styles.

LADIES' PROMENADE AND DRESS HATS!

The Montrose, Modjeska, Labelle, Opera, Tivoli, Lulette, Avon, Marchioness, Conquest, etc., of French, Swiss and American "Chip," and Milan, Pedal and Canton Straw.

5,000 DOZEN LADIES' SHADE HATS

The "May Belle," a new and beautiful style of Croquet and Picnic Shade Hat, for which we are sole agents; the Rhine, Mount Blanc, Rustic, Palisade, Rosedale, Venice, etc., in "Marsilia," and Canton, Pedal and Coburg Straw, at prices heretofore unequaled in Atlanta.

Trimming Silks and Satins.

A very fine and well selected line of new Trimming Silks and Satins in the newest shades; Plain, Brochadet and Gauze Trimming Silks and Plain and Brochadet Trimming Satins in all colors and grades.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

Our stock of Flowers is almost without limit. An immense stock of genuine French Imported Flowers of the richest qualities and rarest designs.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

We particularly solicit, from dealers and consumers, an inspection of our extensive stock of Ribbons which stock, in all its respective lines and grades, is almost endless. It comprises all qualities, colors and widths, from the brightest hues to the most delicate shades, at prices lower than the owes.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS!

Our department of Notions and Fancy Goods is complete with a full line of every article that such a department can possibly contain. It comprises Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of all qualities and prices; Corsets of every grade, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties and Bows of every conceivable design, color and quality, at prices that defy competition.

EMBROIDERIES!

Embroideries of innumerable patterns, widths and prices, ranging from 2½c to 75c per yard. All we ask is simply an inspection of our stock of Embroideries, which is limitless, and at untold, astonishingly low figures.

Ruchings of all descriptions and prices.
Ladies' and Children's Lace BIBBS of every style and kind.
Ladies' Underwear and Furnishing Goods in large variety.
A large lot of Ladies' Linen Sets at enticing prices.
An immense quantity of Ladies' Kid and Lisle GLOVES of every price and kind.

NOTIONS & SMALL WARE

A very large lot of Pearl, Coral, Jet and Shell Sets, and Ornaments of all Patterns and Styles, etc., etc.

Our Notion Stock is so extensive and complete that it enables us to state, positively, that no person in search of Notions can possibly leave the store without being suited.

Every novelty of the season can be found at our establishment. Call and be convinced at the new

BAZAAR OF FASHION

—OF—

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,

No. 27 WHITEHALL STREET,

Or at our large Establishment,

THE SURPRISE STORE,

No. 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

24 mar3tf 3dp

THE MORBID SINNER.

An eminent clergyman once said, that a change of stomach and liver would benefit the morbid sinner almost as much as a change of heart; yet many still attribute an irritable temper and morose disposition to the ingenious workings of the devil, while they are simply the symptoms of dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, and generally of nervous debility, and are readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Some may be persuaded into trying other remedies on the plea that they are "cheaper" and "just as good," but after using a few of the peculiar and heterogenous combinations, they usually prefer to return to a remedy that has earned a reputation by reason of its merit. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are prepared from the choicest extracts, at great expense, and under the immediate supervision of a skillful chemist, whose business it is to know their purity and strength; hence the success of these remedies in overcoming disease.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?"

19 feb2...deodlyr sat tues thur.

My Ware House and Store and its immense lot of Metallic and Wooden Burial Case and Caskets is at No. 26 West Alabama streets The finest Hearse in the State. Will attend Funerals at reasonable rates. Funeral Notice given at city papers free of charge.

275 jan16 dly n fn FRANK X. BLILEY.

WILLIAM F. BLOIS.

Stock and Bond Broker.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks P. O. Box 51. Office 6 E. Wall street, under Kimball House. 187 feb6...d1m su hu no

Amusements.

Catholic Church, Atlanta.

—THE—

GRANDEST EVENT IN SACRED SONG.

Friday Evening.....March 8
Sunday Evening.....March 10,

The versatile and accomplished

Mlle. ROSA D'ERINA,

ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA,

Will give one of her sublime performances illustrating the great sacred composers, Hayden, Handel, Rossini, Cherubini, Gounod, etc. At these grand concerts Mlle D'ERINA will perform the celebrated

ST ORGAN SOLOS, "Ss

which proves her the greatest lady Organist in the United States. The splendid

Choir of the Church

will kindly assist at both concerts and sing some of their choicest selections.

In order to enable all to be present at these two memorable musical events the price of admission will be only 50 cents; children 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door and at Phillips & Crew's book store. Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. 000 mar6 d3t

New Firm. New Goods.

F. W. HART

WILL ON OR ABOUT MARCH 25TH, AT

30 South Broad Street, Atlanta,

OPEN A STOCK OF

Doors, Glazed Windows, Blinds,

MOULDINGS, GLASS, Etc Etc.

Which stock has just been purchased at the prevailing low prices, and will be sold accordingly

463 feb27...dim 2d page

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, DOUGLASS COUNTY.—By virtue of an order from the Honorable Court of Ordinary of said county, while sitting for Ordinary purposes on the first Monday in March, 1878, instant will be sold at public outcry at the court house door, in said county, on the first T

The Constitution.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—An Emanuel county man has been the unfortunate owner of two horses that killed themselves in the same field while playing.

—A locomotive on the Brunswick and Albany railroad exploded the other day while running The fireman was blown fifteen feet, but the extent of his injuries is not known.

—A negro man dropped suddenly dead in Augusta the other day.

—Plezzy Stovall, of the Augusta Chronicle, remarks: Steve Postell becomes the thirteenth able of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. This completes the baker's dozen and forms a staff of considerable life, too.

—A negro was killed by a falling cotton bale in Savannah the other day.

—A panther has been seen near Dalton several times recently.

—A trio of miserable tramps from Texas passed through Dalton the other day. They were returning from a tour in Texas.

—Some families in Dalton got hold of a lot of bad flour the other day. The flour will be analized.

—The Milledgeville Union and Recorder is working up an interest in the proposed railroad between Eatonton and Madison.

—The Upson Enterprise is the name of a new paper, the publication of which has been begun by Mr. John F. Means.

—Carnesville wants a narrow-gauge road to Harmony Grove.

—Fairburn is to have a military company.

—Colonel Charles C. Jones, of Augusta, delivered an address to the medical students in Augusta the other day.

—General Alpheus Baker, of Alabama, delivered a lecture in Columbus the other day.

—The Columbus pedestrian, Consigny, is still walking.

—A Griffin man, Mr. Charley Shackelford, has invented an extension ladder and fire escape. It will shortly be tested.

—Abel Wright, of Griffin, is stocking the fish-pond of his neighbors.

—The Augusta authorities refuse to allow bears to dance in that village. We conclude that it really is a sin to dance.

—A Mr. Willson from New York took too much morphine in Savannah the other day.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—A party of North Carolinians have left that state to settle in Indiana.

—The Dallas Commercial laments the prevalence of horse-stealing in Texas.

—The moonshiners of the Alabama mountain districts manufacture crooked brandy.

—The salary of the speaker of the Louisiana house of representatives is $24 a day.

—There is great enthusiasm among the young men of the south for militia organizations.

—The spring cattle drive in Texas, according to the San Antonio Express, will number 223,400.

—The one-armed negro boy, who saved the white boy from drowning in Augusta, is the hero of the state.

—Mr. Valentine Warren, of North Carolina, who was born on St. Valentine's day, has just celebrated his centenary.

—Montgomery, Ala., has purchased fifteen guns of the most approved patterns for the use of the police force in cases of emergency.

—Troy, Ala., Messenger: Gen. John F. Beecher, one of the oldest citizens of Pike county, died in Troy, Saturday, aged seventy-eight years. He was a lawyer and a near relative of Henry Ward Beecher.

—Charleston Journal of Commerce: Col. Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., requested permission from Gov. Vance for Walker Light Guards to pass through the state of North Carolina on their way to Charleston. Gov. Vance responded as follows: "Permission granted to pass through North Carolina with your command. Be virtuous and you'll be happy—but you won't have much fun."

—The Jacksonville (Fla.) Sun and Press says that one of the best business men of that city offers to take the contract of running the city government for a year for two-thirds what it now costs. He will be mayor, aldermen, police—in fact the whole machinery of the government—and if at the end of the year the people by their votes say that they have not had as good a city administration as they have had for years, he will pay the bills and claim nothing.

—The Tuscaloosa Times says of the fatal encounter between W. W. Alston, of Dallas county, and K. J. Harrison, Harrison, of Huntsville, two students of the university of that city: "From eight to twelve shots were fired in all, at close quarters. Alston was handed in the neck and shot through the heart, while Harrison was shot through the shoulder and arm. The parties finally threw down their pistols and engaged in a hand to hand encounter. Alston lived but a few moments after the combatants were separated. They were both brave young men."

—New Orleans Democrat: The lottery company is as powerful in Louisiana to-day as the Tweed ring ever was in New York. The latter ring ruled the great city of New York and dictated such measures as its interests required the legislature of the state to pass. Indeed, it held the state in its grasp. Like Laocoon and his sons in the coils of the serpent of the sea, the commonwealth and its interests were being crushed to death by that powerful and remorseless ring, when the prerising superior to the feeble and ve.. legislature, struck at it and destroyed it.

—Russell (A'a.) Register: There was a negro marriage in Talladega a few days ago, and a few minutes after the ceremony had been performed a rejected suitor of the bride threw his arms around her neck and in the presence of a number of persons inflicted upon her eight or nine stabs, from which she died almost instantly. He then mounted the court house steps and proclaimed, "I done it; hang me, or kill me just as you please, only bury me by Liza's side." The first part of his request will probably be complied with.

—Galveston News: Some of the papers in Texas have fallen into the error of the United States commissioner of agriculture, and think that tea, the olive and some other oriental and tropical plants can be profitably produced in the southern states. These things have been tried long since, and the fact demonstrated that the tea plant may be grown, but the flavor of the leaf is not equal to that from China, while the amount of skill and labor necessary to prepare the crop for market can not be had in the country at prices to make the crop profitable.

—The Somerset (Miss.) Sentinel advises the southern people to plant a little corn, whereupon the Vicksburg Herald is moved to remark: That an sensible newspaper in this state should indulge in such advice as the above is past our comprehension. When cotton is so much needed in the world, and corn is so plent ful, a journal pretending to respectability and influence advises the planters to raise corn. What for? Can corn be spun or made into useful apparel? We trust our readers will not follow this harmful teaching. We hope the south will plant for 15 000 000 bales of cotton this year.

—Clarke County, Ala., Democrat: A negro man named Dale Tyson, living near Bashi, in this county, was shot in a singular manner some two weeks ago. It seems that Dale was acting wizzard, or imagined by certain evolutions, gesticulations or articulations he could surround his body with a magic armor that could be entirely impregnable to shot or ball. The strangest part of the story is that any one should be wicked enough or simple enough to experiment with his imaginary armor. Two young negro men and a white man fired a few shots at him without injury, when one of the negroes fired at him again and shot him down He lingered about a week and died.

—The Galveston News on mob law: The logic of the advocates of systematic jail breaking and mob execution involves radical hostility to the whole constitutional ground work of our criminal jurisprudence. But the logicians are not consistent in confining their revolutionary operations to sporadic cases of raiding upon jails and hanging untried and unconvicted prisoners. According to their theory, the evil is palpably embodied in courts and lawyers and juries, and the logical and consistent thing for them to do, therefore, is to wage war directly upon courts and lawyers and juries. Let them purge these away by recognized processes in the art of lynching, and there will be no more occasion for masking and for midnight executions. A howling local communism—or unrestrained mobism, if you prefer the phrase—will rule in place of general laws and a regular administration of justice.

Keep Your Teeth in Order

by using SOZODONT, which will impart soundness and purity to them, save you many a dollar at the Dentist's, and prevent much unnecessary pain and worry. It will, likewise, lend sweetness to the breath and impart to the gums hardness and a rosy color. mar6 dead2wlwlw

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. 486 feb26..d&wlyr

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

TUTT'S PILLS

The Greatest Medical Triumph of Modern Times.

Recommended by Physicians, Indorsed by Clergymen.

These Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Druggists everywhere say their sale is unprecedented.

The Reason is Obvious.

They are no worthless nostrum, puffed and to deceive the credulous, but are the result of long research, by a chemist and physician of thirty years' experience who values his reputation more than gold.

What Tutt's Pills will do.

THEY CURE Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Flatulence, and Indigestion.

THEY CURE Fever & Ague, and Wind Colic.

THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and dispel Low Spirits.

THEY ACT on the Blood, and remove all Impurities.

THEY CURE Gout, Rheumatism, and Kidney Disease.

THEY CURE Dizziness, Heartburn, and Bilious Colic.

THEY CAUSE the food to assimilate, and nourish the body.

THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.

THEY ARE invaluable for Female Irregularities.

THEY ARE the best Family Medicine ever discovered.

THEY ARE harmless, and always reliable.

Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Drug.

WHOLESALE

Drug and Chemical Emporium

PEMBERTON, SAMUELS & REYNOLDS,

Wholesale Druggists

ATLANTA, GA.

500 Boxes WINDOW GLASS,
400 Galls LINSEED OIL,
500 Galls TURPENTINE,
20 000 lbs. St. Louis S. P. WHITE LEAD,
100 Oz. MORPHINE,
200 lbs GUM OPIUM,
100 Oz. QUININE,
2n,000 FINE CIGARS,

and a large stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals Instruments, Trusses, Glassware, &c., &c.

A full line of Squibbs' Goods, and all new remedies.

Call and see us or send for prices.

PEMBERTON, SAMUELS & REYNOLDS.

76 nov4 d1mo sun thur

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed assignee of E. C. Arnold, of Monroe county of Walton and State of Georgia, who has been declared a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, and I have accepted. February 28th, 1878. CICERO P. BLASINGAME.

504 fe28 d1aw3w thur

$320,000 CASH IN PRIZES.

Third Grand Drawing

Commonwealth Distribution Company

In the City of Louisville, Ky.,

On Tuesday, April 30th, 1878,

OR MONEY REFUNDED!

Under the immediate supervision of R. C. Winter smith, Ex. Treas State of Ky., Gen. T. A. Harris Pres't Mex. Trading and Trans Co., Col. Geo. E. H Gray, and other prominent citizens.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$30,000
1 Prize		$ 20,000
2 Prizes	$ 10,000 each	20,000
5 Prizes	5,000 each	25,000
10 Prizes	3,000 each	30,000
25 Prizes	1,000 each	25,000
50 Prizes	500 each	25,000
200 Prizes	200 each	40,000
800 Prizes	100 each	80,000
1049 Prizes	all each	$270,000
Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5;		
11 Tickets, $100; 33⅓ Tickets, $30;		
57 Tickets, $500.		

Official list of drawing will be sent gratis to all buyers and will also be published in Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL and NEW YORK HERALD.

Money can be sent by Mail, Postal Order, Registered Letter, Express or Draft, payable to COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO. All orders for tickets and applications for agencies should be addressed to COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUT ON CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky. Circulars, giving full particulars, sent free 3d pg

64 mar5..d tues5,12,19,26 wed 9,16,23,30 wk13,26 sp 2nd 2,9,16,23 and 11,18,25 sat 6,13,20 sky2,9,16

SEED OATS.

CHOICE WHITE SEED OATS, CHOICE BLACK SEED OATS, in quantities to suit Also, constantly on hand WHITE and MIXED or GRAY OATS. For sale by

GROVE J. PENNEY & CO.,

490 West Sixth Street,

Bet. Baymiller and Freeman Sts.,

090 f nb..d1m tues thur sat Cincinnati

Fertilizers.

THE CHARLESTON

Ammoniated and Acid Phosphates

AMONG THE BEST FERTILIZERS IN USE.

Cotton Option 15 Cents.

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 44 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE IS BRANDED

Charleston Soluble Phosphate.

And can be purchased from our Local Agents at all the principal Towns in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Agents will be pleased to exhibit Certificates from many who have used it, showing the very best results.

WE ALSO OFFER AT

Manufacturers and Importers' Prices,

Gossypium Phospho, Ash Element, Cotton Seed Meal,

—AND—

Kainit, or German Potash Salts.

11 mar7 d1m thur sat tues

Cigars, &c.

Pandora and Golden Fleece!

The Best Five Cent Cigars in the United States

For Sale at Leading Tobacconists & Wholesale Grocers

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

CALL ON US FOR THE

PANDORA CIGARS!

None to Equal Them for the Price.

ON HAND the CELEBRATED EPICUREAN CIGARS

181 oct9—d1f BEERMANN & KUHRT.

Stoves, Hardware &c.

JOHN J. SEAY,

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc.

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings is FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to the manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the country. Send for Price List.

JOHN. J. SEAY,

Rome, Ga.

Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St. and Rome Railroad. 179 aug12,1877

Iron Works.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & COTTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND OR HORSE POWER. SORGHUM MILLS ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA, GA.

471 june28 d1y

Rolling Mill.

Come and See

The Atlanta Rolling Mill Co.

MANUFACTURE

RAILROAD IRON, SPIKES, BOLTS AND FISH-BARS,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Merchant Iron of Superior Quality,

and sell it at as low prices as it can be procured anywhere. See their samples at the State Fair and then visit the Mill AND SEE HOW IT IS DONE—then buy at home and stop sending money out of the state for an inferior iron. Orders solicited, and promptly filled.

446 oct20..d1f WILLIAM GOODNOW, General Manager.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, thus ensuring health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of those same humors to some internal organ or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from Internal Ulceration, and various diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

D. J. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 444 apr16..d1y feb17...d&wkm sun fri

NICHOLLS HOTEL

Jacksonville Florida.

One Block from Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings.

THE above hotel, after a thorough cleaning and painting, is now open to the traveling public. The reputation made by the house the past two seasons will be sustained, and everything the proprietor's power will be done to improve upon the past record of the hotel.

Respectfully, W. M. NICHOLLS, Prop'r.

Board reduced to $2 50 and $3 per day. Liberal rates per week or month. jan16tf

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

Tenth season. This favorite house is open for the winter. Passenger elevator, gas, and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangements for rooms by the week or season. Address, by mail or telegraph,

J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

e219feb12 d1mo

James A. Watson,

No. 10 Mitchell Street,

HAS just received eight thousand yards of late style spring prints, all full standard d. Washington's, Spragues' Orientals and e at 5½c.

Railroad Schedule.

THE MACON & BRUNSWICK R. R.

GENERAL PASS'R AND PASS'R AGENT'S OFFICE, MACON, GA., Feb. nary 23d, 1878.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

To & from Florida,

CONNECTING AT MACON WITH

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS

West, East, North,

Northwest and South.

Condensed Time Card, taking effect March 3, 1878

By Cumberland Route.

GOING SOUTH.

	Train No 1.	Train No. 3
Leave Atlanta	9:05 p m	and 11:40 p m
Arrive Macon from Atl'a	6 20 a m	and 6:55 p m
Leave Macon	7:30 p m	and 7:0_a m
Arrive Eastman	10:51 p m	and 11:37 a m
Arrive Jesup	2 55 a m	and 6:31 p m
Leave Jesup	4:10 a m	
Arrive Brunswick	6: 5 a m	
Leave Brunswick	7:00 a m	
Arrive Fernandina	1:00 a m	
Leave Fernandina	11:15 a m	
Arrive Jacksonville	2:45 a m	

GOING NORTH.

	Train No. 2.	Train No. 4
Leave Jacksonville	11:00 a m	
Arrive Fernandina	2:30 p m	
Leave Fernandina	2:45 p m	
Arrive Brunswick	6:35 p m	
Leave Brunswick	7:15 p m	
Arrive Jesup	10:0 p m	
Leave Jesup	10:30 p m	and 6:0 a m
Arrive Eastman	4:10 a m	and 12:22 p m
Arrive Macon	7:45 a m	and 5:10 p m
Leave Macon for Atlanta	8:40 a m	and 9:16 p m
Arrive Atlanta	1:45 p m	and 5:02 a m

All connections by the Cumberland Route are daily, Sundays included.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 are run specially in interest of the Cumberland Route, and make close connections all the way through.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 are run making close connections at Jesup for Florida, via Live Oak, all rail

No connections are missed between Macon and Jacksonville on the Cumberland Route, as the lines wait on each other.

The connections by the Jesup Route via Live Oak, are daily. Sundays excepted.

Elegant Drawing Sleepers on Cumberland Route Trains; Pullman Sleepers on Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, connecting with Trains 3 and 4.

No change of Cars between Fernandina, Florida, and Jacksonville, Florida, on Cumberland Route, solid trains being run.

364 feb15..d1f

Central & Southwestern

RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., February 1, 1878.

ON and after Sunday, February 3, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 45 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leave Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leave Macon for Eufaula (Accommodation)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	9 58 a m
Leave Macon for Columbus (Accomodation)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 38 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Macon daily except Saturday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND F WT.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leave Eufaula (Accommodation)	6 00 p m
Arr Macon (Accommodation	6 45 a m
Le columbus (Accommodation)	8 15 p m
A at Macon	5 15 a m
Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	8 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 45 a m

Making connection at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Eufaula daily except Sunday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 80 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	8 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 00 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 10 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and at Augusta and Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroads.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and a Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

Train on Blakeley Extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 47 p m
Leaves Columbus	12 00 m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 00 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making close connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon
000 feb7. d1f

SPRING SCHEDULE,

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE,

Via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, February 16th, 1878,

Quadruple Daily Passenger Trains

will be run by the Old Reliable,

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Atlanta at 8 00 p m
Arrives Atlanta at 9 20 a m

Carrying Pullman Cars between Atlanta and Washington without change and between Lynchburg and New York without change.

Virtually no change between Atlanta and New York and arriving in New York on same train as by any other line.

Passengers leaving New York by this train at 6:50 p. m. arriving in Atlanta at 9:20 the second morning.

The Day Express Train

Leave Atlanta at 7 40 a m
Arrive Atlanta at 10 17 p m

Passengers leaving Atlanta by this train at 7:40 a. m. arrive in Washington the next afternoon.

THE CHATTANOOGA EXPRESS

Leaves Atlanta at (daily ex'pt Sunday) 11 25 p m
Arrives Chattanooga at 5 50 a m

The Day Express, Fast Mail and Chattanooga Express trains make close connection at Chattanooga for points West.

THE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Atlanta daily (ex'pt Sunday).... 8 00 p m
Arrives Atlanta daily (ex'pt Sunday.... 8 45 a m

Pullman cars leave Atlanta daily on Fast Train for Nashville.

Pullman cars leave Atlanta daily for Chattanooga, by the Chattanooga Express.

For Time Cards, Maps, and further information apply to Ticket Office Kennesaw Route at Union Depot, or to

S. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
000 feb16..d1f Atlanta, Ga.

Railroad Schedule.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, February 14, 1878.

ON and after SUNDAY, February 17th, Passenger trains on this Road will run as follows.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah daily at	4.10 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:10 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	3:20 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily a	8:10 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	9:50 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	8 30 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	9 25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	9 30 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	8 50 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	8 45 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	9:40 p m
Leave Albany daily at	2:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	3:15 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:00 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	8:15 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	8:40 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee and Jacksonville take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:35 a m, (daily) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 8:45 p m daily.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers from Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., to Jacksonville, Fla.

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday afternoon; for Columbus every Wednesday morning.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise and all landings on St. John's river

DAY EXPRESS.

[Daily, Sunday Excepted.]

Leave Savannah at	9:15 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	10:00 p m
Leave Jacksonville at	6:30 a m
Arrive at Savannah	6: 0 p m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville,

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 4:00 p m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 8:18 p m,

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction going west Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a m, and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		7:00 a
Arrive at McIntosh	"	" 9:50 a m
Arrive at Jesup	"	" 12:15 p m
Arrive at Blackshear	"	" 4:00 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	" 7:5 p m
Leave Dupont	"	" 5:30 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	" 9:33 a m
Leave Jesup	"	" 1:10 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	" 3:22 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	" 6:00 p m

WESTERN DIVISION

Leave Dupont (Sunday excepted at		5:30 a m
Arrive at Valdosta	"	" 8:30 a m
Arrive at Quitman	"	" 10:38 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	"	" 1:10 p m
Arrive at Albany*	"	" 6:40 p m
Leave Albany*	"	" 5:00 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	" 11:00 a m
Leave Quitman	"	" 1:36 p m
Leave Valdosta	"	" 3:22 p m
Arrive at Dupont	"	" 6:15 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
fe'22. dtf General Superintendent.

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Athens, Ga., November 12, 1877.

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad.—On and after Monday, November 12th, trains on his road will run as following:

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	6 15 a m
Arrive at Atlanta via A L & R R	9 22 a m
Leave Atlanta via A L & R R	6 00 a m
Leave Lula	9 15 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 45 a m

EVENING TRAIN.

Leave Athens	3:00 p m
Arrive Lula	7:30 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L & R R	11:13 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L & R R	5 00 p m
Leave Lula	8:30 p m
Arrive at Athens	10:45 p m

Close connections made between Atlanta and Athens both morning and evening.

J. M. EDWARDS
Superintendent.
Nov 15, 1877 d1f

BRADFIELD'S

—GREAT—

ANTIPYROTIC.

For the immediate relief from pain and speedy cure of BOILS, CARBUNCLES, BURNS, PILES, RISING BREASTS, ERYSIPELAS, AND ALL INFLAMMATIONS OF A PHLEGMONOUS CHARACTER. It also relieves the pain from wounds of any kind. Ask Mr. A. J. West what it did for the carbuncle on his neck? Ask Drs. Heard, Baugh and Calloway, of LaGrange, what it has done for the relief and cure of all the disease above mentioned? Ask Dr. Pemberton what it has done for him?

Prepared and for sale by

T. S. BRADFIELD,

LaGrange, Ga.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, and other Druggists of Atlanta.

114 jan6..d3m

Centennial Tops for Buggies and Wagons

PRICE, $12 00.

ALL AND SEE THEM AT

SPENCE & JARVIS'

Carriage Factory, 44 Street Lin.

500 feb28..d1m 3d page

COMES DOWN AGAIN

Brady's Hotel,

LAGRANGE.....GEORGIA.

OWING to the stringency of the times I will charge all who visit me one dollar per day. Fair good. Come and see, one and ALL.

000 feb24..d1m

The Original Eastman & Bro.'s

KITCHEN CRYSTAL

SOAP,

FANCY SOAPS AND

WASHING LUES.

BE sure and ask your ...cer for them, or you can procure them f...

J. W. LYSLE & CO.,

No. 17 Broad street, who are the Sole Agents in Atlanta. 229 feb15..d1m

MANCHESTER

Locomotive Works,

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents, and the good will for the manufacture of their celebrated steam Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders promptly. Send for descriptive circular.

ARETAS BLOOD, Agent,

975 nov28,1877...d1y Manchester, N. H.

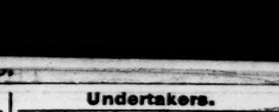
Undertakers.

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Mariettaand Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FIRE" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

206 oct10..d1yr

Security Oil.

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY OIL,

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN USE.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire-Test,

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

Fully Deodorized.

WILL NOT EXPLODE

HIGHEST AWARD AT Centennial Exposition

For Excellence of Manufacture AND HIGH FIRE TEST.

Endorsed by the Insurance Companies.

Read this Certificate—One of Many.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BALTIMORE, Baltimore, Dec. 2nd, 1874.—*Messrs. C. West & Son, —Gentlemen:* Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending you "Aladdin Security Oil" as the *safest and best* used in our household. Yours truly,

[Signed] ANDREW REESE, President.

Manufactured by

C. WEST & SONS, Baltimore.

Try it, and you will use no other.

84 sep26 d6mo

Commissioner's Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c., vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY virtue of a Decree in the cause above stated the undersigned Commissioners duly appointed by said Court, will, on the

Seventh Day of May next,

(being the first Tuesday in said month) before the Court House door in the town of CARTERSVILLE, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, between the usual hours of public sale, sell the following property of and belonging to the

Cherokee Railroad Company,

TO-WIT: THE RAILROAD,

from its termini at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, to its terminus at Taylor's station on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the county of Polk, Georgia, with the franchises, rights, privileges and immunities of said Company, including its road bed, bridges, trestles, iron, and its locomotives, cars, tracks, and all its appurtenances to the said railroad belonging, and all other property of whatever kind, either real, personal or mixed (not including money or choses in action) now in the possession of the undersigned Commissioners, or Daniel S. Printup, Receiver, and lying and being and located in the counties of Bartow and Polk, State of Georgia.

Said sale will be made subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

To be confirmed by said Circuit Court of the United States. Titles will only be made by the Commissioners, to be approved by said Court, upon the payment of the full amount of the purchase money.

Possession only given on payment within thirty days after sale, of at least one-third of the whole purchase money. The balance of the purchase money to be paid at such times and in such manner, as shall be appointed on the day of sale, by said Commissioners.

Upon failure to make prompt payment according to the terms of sale, fully made known on the day of sale, all money paid by the purchaser shall be forfeited, and all right to said property, or to the possession, shall be forfeited by the purchaser, and the Commissioners shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of all of said property so sold, and re-advertise and re-sell the same, as if no sale had taken place. Feb. 27, 1878.

DANL. S. PRINTUP,
WM. F. D ARE,
Commissioners.

494 feb28 d6td

NATIONAL HOTEL,

DALTON, GEORGIA.

J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor, (late of Kennesaw House, Marietta, Ga.) assisted by Wm. Lewis, Clerk, has taken charge of the above named house and thoroughly renovated it, and will hereafter keep what Dalton has long needed, "a first class Hotel," elegant sample rooms and first class accommodations for commercial travelers. Invalids will find this a first class house to spend the winter. Every attention will be shown them. Give us a trial. Very respectfully,

000 nov22 d1y J. Q. A. LEWIS

KELLER & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

No. 58 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.,

Branch house, Keller, Prentiss & Co., Charleston, South Carolina.

PROMPT and personal attention given to all business confided to us. Proceeds remitted on day of sale. Cash advances on consignments if desired. Correspondence and consignments solicited. 467 feb26..d3awdw tues

Charlotte Hotel,

TRYON STREET,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

TERMS—$3 (0 and $3 50 per day, according to location of room. Single Meals 50 Cents. The hotel is situated in the heart of the city, convenient to the Railroad Depots and principal business offices. J. RILEY DAVIDSON,

Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE.....GEORGIA

SANDERSON & FABYAN,

Proprietors.

C. SANDERSON. A. L. FABYAN

Free hacks to and from depot. nov27 d1f

The Woodruff Wine.

PERSONS wishing to test the excellence of this Pure Wine, made at the Vineyard, near Griffin, Georgia, can find

We are the men,
We are the Philanthropists,
We are the Public Benefactors,
We are the ones who do business for the good of the public, and not for our own profit.

We are the brave innovators who smashed the great monopoly (after its back-bone was broken) and compelled others (who had no desire to do differently) to come down. Oh!!

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,

were the first to place a first class Sewing Machine within the reach of the people at the present low prices.

$1,000 REWARD!

If we cannot prove that we were months ahead of those who claim to have originated the "great reduction."

473 jan29...dtf

The Constitution.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON.

THROUGH THE CITY.

NEWS GLIMPSES FROM OUR REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—During Bishop Fallows' stay in the city he will be the guest of Dr. J. M. Johnston.

—The ladies were out in force yesterday.

—The United States commissioners transacted nothing of importance yesterday,

—Il was quiet in the magistrates' courts yesterday

—The alder manic board held a meeting yesterday and concurred in the action of council relating to the expenditures of money recommended by them.

—The Beethoven society will meet to-night. Several very talented musicians have recently joined the organization. A choice and select programme for this evening.

—There has been as yet no trace of the mad dog mania that has raged for some time in Augusta. We shall doubtless escape it, as we do all epidemics.

—Messrs. H. H. Brown and Jno. D. Patterson will open a fine grocery store on Peachtree street, at the stand formerly occupied by McPhee & Williams. They will open with a large trade.

—The gold fever is still raging. We saw on yesterday a little bottle full of gold dust taken from near Buford, a locality not hitherto suspected of having much of the precious metal.

—The house gathered by Sothern was the best of the season. Few larger houses were ever gathered in Atlanta. It must have been worth $1,000.

—The members of the building committee of the Benevolent home, will meet at the residence of Professor Wm. Henry Peck Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—The Atlanta minstrels will play in Cartersville next Saturday. We recommend these young gentlemen most heartily to the Cartersville people. They will give a good show, and the people will be pleased with them,

—Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal church, arrives this morning and preaches to-night at the Young Men's Christian association rooms, over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co's store, Whitehall streets. The public are cordially invited.

—Very sweet and beautiful bouquets were being offered on the street yesterday by florists. The money question not yet decided. Lent having put an end to balls and parties with many, and the indecision as to whether the young lady will say "yes or no," causes a dull sale of flowers at fifty cents for small bouquets.

EXECUTIVE NOTES.

—The following commissions have been issued at the executive department: John B Odom, justice of the peace of the 1,121th district of Worth county; W H Mitchell, county commissioner of Floyd county; John W Beaton, clerk of the superior court of Chariton county; A K Clements, justice of the peace of the 981st district of Irwin county; Thomas W Lewis, justice of the peace of the 982d district of Thomas county; John Q Spoils, justice of the peace of the 126th district of Columbia county.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr E M Dodson, Chattanooga, Kimball.

—Col A Johnson, Cartersville, Kimball.

—Col W A McCurry, Fairburn, Kimball.

—Col James Atkins Savannah, Kimball.

—Col J W Boyd, Griffin, Kimball.

—Maj J O Boyd, Griffin, Kimball.

—Col Virgil Powers, Macon, Kimball.

—Col L M Hill, Washington, Kimball.

—Col W B Berry, Newnan, Kimball.

—Col J W Bones, Rome, Markham.

—Mr M C Cheatham, Nashville, Markham.

—Col M C Wilcox, Mt Airy, Markham.

—Col W L Danley, Nashville, Markham.

—Maj J W Thomas, Nashville, Markham.

—Mr W H Bayliss, Kentucky, Markham

—Dr W L Williams, Fayetteville, Markham.

—Col W O Tuggle, Lograngc, Markham.

—Col R T Hitch, New Orleans, Marcham.!

—Judge Wm J Whaling and lady are at the Kimball house.

—Mrs Lewis H Clarke has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

—Maj W D Gaillard, Charleston, S C, Kimball.

—Prof. Bradley who has a very important gold interest in Nacooche Valley, is in the city.

—Mr D S Henderson and lady, Aikin, S C, Kimball.

—Mrs T R Ripley, and two children, Adairsville, Markham.

—Col M J Carroll, Montgomery, Ala, Markham.

—Mr R H Harmon and lady, New York, Markham.

—Judge Daniel Pittman paid Jonesboro, a flying visit yesterday.

—Mr Charles McDill, of Lafayette, Indiana, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Jacksonville, Fla.

—Mr Wm McRay was in the city yesterday en route to Jacksonville, Fla.

—Mr Wm Hodges, of Chicago, now in this city, blows well on a kettle drum.

—Mr. Paul Bleckley will return to Baltimore in April when he will play a short engagement with Ford's theatre.

—Col J W Anderson, of the Covington Star, paid the office of THE CONSTITUTION a pleasant call yesterday.

—Miss Brownell, who has been an attractive feature of the Markham house for some weeks left for Marietta on yesterday where she will remain a few weeks

—Miss Emma Milligan, a blonde beauty of Griffin, is now residing in Atlanta, where she will fill an important position in the office of the Sunny South.

—Mr Sam W Small, of the editorial staff of THE CONSTITUTION left for New York yesterday, where he will meet Commissioner McCormick, and at once enter upon the duties as a secretary of the general commissioner to the Paris exposition. Mr Small will sail from the navy yard Brooklyn, N Y, on the Wyoming about the 15th of the present month, and during his stay abroad will write interesting communications upon various subjects to THE CONSTITUTION.

Orange Blossoms.

Married in this city on yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, on Mitchel street, by Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Eufaula, Alabama, Miss Annie E, youngest daughter of Judge George F. Platt, to Mr. H. C Stockdale, of this city.

The happy couple left on the morning train of the Western & Atlantic railroad for Chattanooga, en route to Kentucky.

May their pathway through life be bright, green and sunny. May experience bring them no sad lessons; nor care or pain rob the golden dreams of their youth of their rich promise and gay splendor.

Married yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. at the residence of Mrs. Munday, on Pryor street, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, Miss Marry A. Munday to Mr. Austin M. Law, formerly with Compton & Co., of Atlanta, but now of Sherman, Texas.

The young couple left on the 3 o'clock train of the Western & Atlantic railroad, for Texas.

May the morning of their marriage never be forgotten, its flowers never close, its waters never lose their sheem, its aroma never float away.

Married in Milledgeville, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the 5th instant, at the Episcopal church, by Rev Mr Stoney, Miss Anna B Compton, of that city, and Dr H B Lee, of Atlanta.

After an elegant collation at the residence of Col P M Compton, the bridal party left for Macon, and arrived in this city yesterday.

We trust that the "blue heaven" may always be the largest in the sky of this couple. And may life be to them a perpetual perenial forget me not of joy.

OODLES OF MONEY.

THAT'S WHAT THE BUSINESS MEN OF ATLANTA WANT.

Views Upon State Banking, National Bank Greenbacks, Gold and Silver.

Since our article on state banks a few days ago, the currency question has been considerably discussed among the bank and business men of the city.

Judge Perino Brown, president of the Citizens' bank, said yesterday: "You are right on the money question. If we can get state banks with the proper safeguards, the people can have money at six and seven per cent; and I don't see any other way to reduce the rate of interest."

"Yes," says Mr. W. H. Patterson, cashier of the Citizens' bank, who was standing by, "and I want to vote for a man for congress next time who will promise to pass a law doing away with the tax of ten per cent. on state money."

Finding the question thrust upon us in this way, and seeing a disposition among the bank men to endorse our position, we thought we would hear what others had to say on this subject.

MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE.

So we asked Maj. Campbell Wallace, president of the Merchants' bank, what he thought about it. He said: "I don't think much of your plan to have bonds of the state and United States to bank on. But I have always contended that the old system of banking, with proper protection, was the best we ever had. It will do just what every one wants done. lessen the rate of interest, and keep us from depending entirely upon the north for money when we need it in our business. We have in Georgia thousands of dollars invested in cotton ware-houses that have been since the war almost useless to owners; no one can store cotton here or in Macon, Augusta or Savannah, for any length of time and pay the present rate of interest. If we had state banks, the rate of interest would be reasonable and it would frequently pay the planter to store his cotton and thereby get a better price for it."

What do you think of the resumption act?

"I don't care a fig whether they repeal it or not. It has already done all the harm it can do. Our people have been sweating under it for three years and it has about squeezed the substance out of all who can be squeezed. Our financial system needs remodeling, and unless it is done we will not have prosperous times."

The objection to state banks, Major, is that if they issue three to one, they are liable to suspend.

"That don't follow," he replied. "If they do a proper banking business, and they can be made to do it by law, there will be no danger of suspending. The banks are not going to let the money out unless they get something for it, and with this something, they can meet their bills."

MAJ. BEN E CRANE,

one of our leading merchants and a director of the Merchant's bank, said: "I don't agree with your views, as expressed in THE CONSTITUTION, entirely on the proper plan to organize state banks—but I do think that it is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of this country that the tax of ten per cent on state bank circulation be repealed. If we could have state money, and it need not interfere with other kinds of currency—we could be independent of the money rings. There is more currency," said he, "in Boston to-day than there is in the whole south, and yet we raise three-fourths in value of our exports. Boston and New York are not suffering for want of a circulating medium. They have more money than they need. The moneyed men can get together whenever they want to in these two money centres and lock up all the currency in the country just as they did on Black Friday."

How is this done?

"Well, it is an easy matter. Several men who have large sums of money will go to the different banks and borrow all the money they can and just leave it in the banks as collateral securits for the loan. A combination is formed for the purpose, and when they have looked up the currency in this way they speculate on what is affected by it. Sometimes they can in this way control the price of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar and other staples, and very frequently make more clear money out of it than even the farmers themselves do. If we had state money this could never happen."

But they say state banks are not safe.

"That's all stuff. They can be made just as safe as national banks. What has been done for the protection of the people in the case of the national banks can be done in the state banks. Very few banks broke before the war that complied with the law. I don't know a single one that did. The national bank act don't prevent men from swindling."

Another objection to state money, Major, is that the currency is not good outside of the state. This is urged as an objection against state banks.

"That is no reason we should not have state money. Ten of our citizens want money to use at home where you will find one that wants to use it out of the state. Besides, the business of the country is done now almost entirely with exchange; and exchange on New York will be just as cheap with a good state bank as with a national bank. The Merchants' bank can sell exchange just as cheap as the Atlanta National bank. One is a state bank and the other a national bank."

MR. J. H. PORTER AND MR. BOBT. WINSHIP,

two other directors of the Merchants bank, who were present, coincided fully with Major Crane's views on this question. They all favored a repeal of the resumption act.

We next found

MR. JOHN H. JAMES,

and asked him what he thought of the present financial crisis? He said:

The bill recently recommended by the finance committee is in the right direction. We must do away with the national banks; we can then get their influence to repeal the tax of ten per cent. on other issues. We can then have state banks, which is the only relief for the country. We want a sound, specie-paying bank system by state banks, with a bank examiner to prevent wild cat banks."

What do you mean by a bank examiner?

"I mean by a bank examiner a man appointed to look into and examine all the business of the banks to see if they comply with the law."

What do you mean by specie paying banks?

"I mean a bank that will be authorized to issue under proper restrictions therefor three for one, their bills to be redeemed on presentation with gold, silver or greenbacks. The money can always be had on proper security, and at a reasonable rate of interest. No country can prosper and pay 12 per cent interest."

But what about wild cat banks?

It can be just as well guarded under state laws as it is under a law of congress. I can draw a bill and fix state bank issues so as to make them just as safe as national bank currency. What can be done by congress can be done by our state laws. This is a solution of all our troubles."

We next found

GEN. A. AUSTELL,

and pumped him on the subject. General Austell is the president of the Atlanta National bank, the only national bank in our city.

We asked him what he thought about a state bank circulation?

"It will bring about, says the general, a grand system of swindling. Men are not like they used to be in old times. It won't do, sir. It won't do at all. I want money that is good all over the United States. The present banking system of the government is the best that can be devised. It is perfectly safe, and is for the protection of the people."

But, general, money is so scarce?

"It is not scarce," said the general; "there is plenty of it; there is a great deal more than is needed. No man fails to get money who has good security."

What do you mean by good security; real estate?

"No I don't mean land; land is not good security. I mean collaterals that can be converted; that is what I call good security."

Well, general, what is needed to lift the pressure. Something ought to be done, what is it.

"Repeal the resumption act; make legal tender notes receivable in payment for dues to the government. The government is not entitled to any better money than the people for debts due it. Bring greenbacks, gold and silver to an equal value, and it will regulate itself. This is the remedy in a nut shell. We have an illustration in the action of France. They issued, after the war with Germany, a large amount of paper money; they made it receivable in payment for dues to their government, and gold was never more than 2½ per cent premium."

You think that is all that is necessary?

"Yes; this state bank business is a fraud." About this time

CAPT. R. H. RICHARDS AND COL. W. J. GARRETT,

two of the directors of the Atlanta National bank, dropped in, and we tried our pump on them. They agreed with the views expressed by Gen. Austell. They favored the repeal of the resumption act, and thought that all that was necessary to make things easy.

We asked Capt. Richards what dividends his bank was paying.

"Take a cigar, young man," said he: "You are getting off the subject. You better smoke awhile." So we had to close the subject—so far as he was concerned.

We dropped in to see

CAPT R. J LOWRY,

of the banking house of Messrs. W. M. & R. J. Lowry. Capt Lowry said that nothing is necessary to be done. "The national banks are better than any state banks. They are perfectly safe. You don't hear of them breaking—there is plenty of money in the country. I don't want money that will not pass outside of the state. I want money that is good from Maine to California."

After talking awhile with Captain Lowry we felt so rich we thought we would drop the money question, but after investigating our financial condition we found he must have been talking about some one else. We did not have any money that would circulate from Maine to California, nor in Georgia either. So we went on trying to lift the pressure. We called to see

JUDGE S. B. HOYT,

president of the Atlanta Savings' bank, but he was absent.

We next called to see

MR. V. E. TOMMEY,

president of the Georgia Loan and Trust company.

Mr. Tommey, What do you think of our system of state banking, as published in Tuesday's CONSTITUTION?

He replied, I think it is the very thing for the times. We would have a good, safe banking system, and with a repeal of the tax of ten per cent, and it will reduce the rate of interest, and bring prosperity to all our enterprises."

What about the resumption act?

"I think it ought to be repealed."

CAPTAIN JOHN STEPHENS,

a prominent merchant and one of the directors of the Citizens bank, said: "The plan submitted by THE CONSTITUTION is a good one. It is just what is needed. It will enhance the value of our bonds, give a good safe circulating medium that will be of service to the merchant, to the mechanic and the farmer. I think the resumption act ought to be repealed, and the government ought to receive legal tender notes for duties. With these remedies we will have prosperous times, and plenty of confidence and money too,"

MR. F. M. COKER,

president of the Bank of the State of Georgia, says that the national banks ought to be done away with, and a good safe state banking system substituted for it. "I think," says he, "that the whole banking system will be changed very soon. We must either have state banks or a currency issued only by the government. I prefer the state banks. It can be made safest for the people, and more convenient. I like the plan suggested by THE CONSTITUTION, but think it would require additional safeguards—which would make state money just as good as national bank notes."

We called next on

MR. E L. JONES,

president of the City Bank of Atlanta, and submitted the question to him what was necessary to be done to lift the pressure.

Mr. Jones says the resumption act must be repealed. Resumption cannot be attained without large increase of coin, or a very considerable contraction of the currency. This will bring trouble on the country.

What about state banks?

"Oh, that won't do. Those who talk about state banks being a remedy for hard times don't know the trouble they will bring. Oh, no! let us have good money that will pass anywhere and we can get along."

But how can you get it?

"Very easy, let the government issue it; increase the legal tenders to a suitable amount to meet the demands of business. I favor the plan submitted by Mr. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. I think the 3.65 bonds will give all the elasticity to our currency that is needed."

JUDGE W. W. CLAYTON,

one of the oldest bank men in the city, says the plan submitted in THE CONSTITUTION is a good one. It is in the right direction. All we need to remedy the present state of affairs is to arrange a good safe state banking system, and it will immediately reduce the rate of interest to six per cent, and give all the relief the people need.

MAJ. C W. HENDERSON,

cashier of the Merchants bank, thinks that the ten per cent tax ought to be repealed, and that the resumption act ought to be repealed, and we will then have better times.

MR. W. H. TULLER,

cashier of the Atlanta National bank, says all that is needed is confidence. I have not much time to talk now, said he, but I can lend you something to read on banking. He looked for it, but found he had loaned the book to Judge Pittman. We judge by this that Mr Tuller is either a greenback man, or he is trying to change Judge Pittman's views on the subject.

JUDGE PITTMAN

says: "Your plan submitted for state banks is a stupendous fraud. We don't want any state wildcat banks. We don't want any national banks. We want greenbacks, GREENBACKS, young man, till you can't rest. You understand?"

We replied we thought we did, but it would not do to have too many.

"Too many! Thunder and lightning!" says the judge. "Young man, did you ever see a man have too many. You don't look much like you had too many. The idea of a newspaper man talking about having too many greenbacks! Why it does seem to me that some people are the biggest fools in the world. The government can have as much money at it needs without any interest, by simply printing it; and we are annually paying interest on bonds and burning up greenbacks. I think——"

Things got too hot and we had to retreat.

The Law of the Street

A word or two on this subject we consider timely, as many people have forgotten that there is such a law on the statute book. In a bustling, active city like ours no regulation is more important, or should be more clearly understood. And just here comes in a duty of those who have been chosen to administer the law. The rights of parties ought to be well understood, and the city government should see to it that they are fully secured

The law gives the right of way at the crossings to pedestrians. For their convenience, all vehicles must come to a halt for a reasonable time. Drivers, however, have come to consider that pedestrians have no rights, that everything on wheels has the undisputed sovereignty of the streets, and that everybody must get out of the way or take the consequences. This thing has come to be a grievance, and a peril, and we hope to see council take some immediate action on the subject. The law should be published, and notice given that hereafter it will be rigidly enforced.

The Railroad Agents.

A convention of the general passenger and ticket agents of the United States will meet in Jacksonville, Fla., on the 8th inst., for the purpose of regulating passenger rates. There will be about three hundred members present at the meeting.

A large majority of the northern members have already come south, and are at New Orleans in attendance upon the mardi gras.

The following members of the convention have left this city for Jacksonville, to be on hand when that body meets:

Mr John R Macmurdo, general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Mr A J Orme, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad.

Mr W S Houston, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line.

Col B W Wrenn, general passenger agent of the Kennessee route.

Col R D Mann, general ticket agent.

Mr W L Danley, general passenger agent of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

Mr Geo A Southall, southern passenger agent of the Kennessaw route.

Mr A B Wrenn, passenger agent of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

Mr Sam Stocking and Mr Harris attaches of the Atlanta cotton factory, accompanied the party, which left yesterday for Jacksonville. It is predicted that the body will be in session about one week, as a large amount of business will be brought before the convention.

A Correction.

In our issue of yesterday, it was stated that Rev. Dr. Leftwich, of the Central Presbyterian church had received calls to a church in Louisville, also to one in Baltimore. We should have stated that he had received no formal call to either church.

LENTEN SERVICES.

The Catholic and Episcopal Regulations.

The following has been agreed upon as the order to be observed at

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH,

during the season of Lent. As a matter of course, the members of that church will be prompt in their attendance, and in the observance of all the duties assigned them.

ORDER OF SERVICES.

Morning prayer and litany, every Wednesday and Friday, at 10:30.

Evening prayer daily, at 4:30.

Holy communion, every Thursday morning at 7:30, and every Sunday at 9:30, except first Sunday in April, when it will be at the usual hour.

PASSION WEEK.

Morning prayer, every day, at 10:30

Confirmation, Easter day,

The "Lenten Savings" of the congregation are to be appropriated to the "new church" fund.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On Wednesday, services were held at the above church in the morning at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock. Benediction at 7½ in the evening.

DURING LENT.

There will be benediction every Wednesday night, and

STATIONS OF THE CROSS

on Fridays, at 7½ o'clock.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN THE DIOCESE OF SAVANNAH, 1878.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of lent, falls on the 6th of March.

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty first year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of lent.

2. They are to take only one meal in the day, except on Sundays.

3 The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until about noon.

4. Meat and fish are not allowed at the same meal

5 A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening.

6. The quality of food allowed at the collation is milk, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruits, salads, vegetables and fish.

7 Eggs and milk allowed by dispensation on fasting days, and during Lent.

8. To those who fast, custom allows in the morning a cup of coffee, or tea, or chocolate, and a small portion of bread.

9 Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard instead of butter for cooking

10. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under twenty-one years of age; women when nursing or in a delicate state of health; those who are obliged to do hard labor; the sick, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without prejudice to their health.

11. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday and the second and last Saturday of Lent. By order of †WM. H. GROSS, D.D. C.SS R.,

Bishop of Savannah.

E. CAFFERTY, V. G.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To Be Enthusiastically Observed in Atlanta.

The Catholic Lyceum has in charge the arrangements for the observance of the coming anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. An oration will be delivered by a distinguished citizen of this city, who is thoroughly *en rapport* with the day, and some excellent vocal music is under preparation.

We understand that the military of the city will be invited to be present in uniform, and that their acceptance of the invitation is highly probable.

The celebration, as far as disclosed to us, will be the most elaborate ever held in the city. Further details will be made public in a few days.

TO THE BOTTOM OF IT.

A Severe Determination on the Part of an Editor.

A day or two since Dr. Little, the state geologist, met the political professor who runs the political ethics of THE CONSTITUTION. The doctor asked him why he gave so much of his daily space to the publication of essays on dancing, and added that he thought the subscribers would be satisfied with a little less of it.

The editor replied: "We make it a rule on THE CONSTITUTION, whenever we tackle anything to go to the bottom of it. We are discussing dancing and hell now, and we will get to the bottom of both of them before we quit them."

Doctor Little expressed the hope that the editor would not reach the bottom of the last subject and passed on.

Another Race in Prospect.

During the entire of yesterday arrangements were pending by telegrams between parties in Augusta and others in this city for the purpose of maching White Clound, a fine trotter, who has been waiting in that city under the management of Mr. Bradley, with Scott Thomas, the horse that won the race on Tuesday last. Yesterday afternoon the match was made and a telegram was received in this city that Mr. C. Phinizee, of Augusta, would be here to-day for the purpose of making good the match.

The horses, it is said, will be matched to trot mile heats, best three in five, at Oglethorpe park for a purse of from three to five hundred dollars, to be agreed upon when the parties meet to-day. it is thought that the race will take place about Saturday afternoon next, but this will have to be determined upon when the match is finally made up. Mr. Hodges, the owner of Minnie Taylor, wants to put his mare in the race, and says that if the owners of the other horses will put up $800 each, he will put up $350, and the winner take the whole amount.

There is some opposition here to Mr. Hodges entering his mare, but it is thought that it will be withdrawn, and that the race will close with three entries.

The results of to-day's meeting will appear in THE CONSTITUTION of to-morrow.

Grand Military Contest and Carnival.

We are informed by Capt. Milledge that there will be a grand military contest at Oglethorpe park, Atlanta, G., on the 30th October, an inter-state tournament on 31st, and a magnificent carnival pageant by the "Mystic Brotherhood," on November 1st, 1878. The very lowest fare can be arranged over the railroads and in the hotels The prizes for the infantry contest will be. 1st prize, $500, 2d prize, $300, and 3d prize, $200. The judges to be the United States army officers, and the company drill in Upton's Tactics, the test.

The companies present and the Knights of the tournament will take part in the grand carnival display.

The entrance receipts at Oglethrope park, on both days, bill be donated to the Benevolent Home, a charitable institution of this city.

It is hoped and believed from information already received that companies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Montgome y, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, and probably other points, will be present.

A Trotting Match.

Arrangements were consummated yesterday by telegraph for a trotting match at Oglethorpe park next Saturday between "Scott Thomas," the winner of the two last races at the fair grounds, and "White Cloud," a trotting horse owned by Mr. Charles Phinizy, of Augusta. The race is for $300 a side, the backers of "Scott Thomas" to allow the Augusta party $25 for expenses in coming to Atlanta.

Headquarters Atlanta!

Passing by No. 12 Wall street, you may see Fears & Jones, brokers, busy receiving and sending telegrams, west and south, and our wholesale buyers in their office after prices of corn, hay, oats, flour and meat, for which their office is headquarters. They buy produce for southwestern Georgia, Macon, east Alabama, North and South Carolina, Rome and Chatanooga merchants. Cost of telegraphing to Atlanta, from sections named, is one-fourth of cost of telegraphing west, and merchants get posted as well or better, by Fears & Jones, than wiring west, and quicker time. Their office is called by some of our jobbers "Atlanta Produce Exchange." They buy for wholesale houses. Being well known to the trade south, having travelled for years in the interest of Louisville, Ky., pork houses, gives them a large trade with places, beyond the reach of our Atlanta jobbers. Well, Atlanta is the great center, and trade will flow in.

NEW JEWELRY.

We have just received a large invoice of Ladies' Opera and Guard Chains, Etruscan Necklaces, Lockets, Crosses and full Sets. Also, a large variety of Rings in Diamonds, Cameos Onyx, and other Stone Set Work. Our stock of solid silver Bridal Presents has received large additions of the newest styles of ware. J. P. STEVENS & CO., Jewelers,

196 jan9...d3mo top 5th and 6th col 4th page 34 Whitehall Street.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1877.

List of Circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

Albany Circuit	6	Rome Circuit	8
Southwestern Circuit	15	Cherokee Circuit	6
Pataula Circuit	6	Augusta Circuit	6
Chattahoochee Circ't	113	Middle Circuit	3
Macon Circuit	5	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Flint Circuit	10	Eastern Circuit	16
Coweta Circuit	6	Brunswick Circuit	1

ALBANY CIRCUIT

No. 9. Argument concinded.

No. 10. Arnett vs Griffin, T. C. Illegality, from Decatur. Argued. O G Gurley, D A Russell, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Bower & Crawford, contra.

No. 11. Houser vs. Broom. Claim, from Decatur. Argued. Bower & Crawford, for plaintiff in error. D A Russell, O G Gurley, by Z D Harrison, for defendant.

No. 12. Smith; et al, vs Bowen, et al. Equity, from Decatur. Argued. Bower & Crawford for plaintiffs in error. W O F eming, J C Rutherford, by Jackson & Lumpkin, contra

No. 13. Hall, et al, vs Burtrell. Complaint, from Worth. Argued. D H Pope, W A Harris, for plaintiffs in error. Warren & Hobbs, contra

No. 15. Cothran, adm'r, et al, vs Hobbs, receiver. Claim, from Baker. Argued. D H Pope for plaintiffs in error. Warren & Hobbs, D A Vason, J Armstrong, contra.

No. 14. Roberts, trustee, et al, vs Tifts. Equity, from Dougherty. D A Vason, C B Wooten, Stroser & Smith for plaintiffs in error. D H Pope, Warren & Hobbs, S Hall, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Pope, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Clayton Superior Court.

Judge Hillyer is holding Clayton superior court at Jonesboro this week.

The case of George Mansfield and R. E. Morrow vs James R, Martha and M B Phipps, Equity was tried yesterday; verdict rendered for plaintiffs. Counsel for plaintiffs: Colonel J D Stewart, of Griffin, and Colonel J L Boyal, and Colonel W H Hulsey. For defendants: Colonel N J Hammond, Colonel J T Spence and Colonel Rufus T Dorsey.

Several misdemeanors were tried. Frank Allen, colored, charged with larceny, verdict guilty. Henry Johnson, colored, carrying concealed weapons, verdict, guilty. Elias Sweat assault, no verdict when court adjourned. The rial of criminal business will continue to-day.

Court of Ordinary of Fulton County.

This court was in session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge Daniel Pittman presiding.

The petition of Mr B H Broomhead to be appointed administrator of the estate of the late Col. Tom Alexander, was taken up. Pending the appointment of an administrator, the court adjourned to meet this morning at the usual hour.

At the solicitation of a number of friends who witnessed the rendition of the opera of "Lalla," nearly two years ago, Prof. Spahr has consented to a repetition, which will take place at DeGive's opera house on Tuesday, the 12th inst., with Miss O. Castleberry as "Lalla," and Miss Lillie Pellegrini as fairy queen, a chorus of about 35 young ladies and full orchestra. We can safely predict that this representation will surpass the former one, and promise a rich treat to all lovers of music.

Among the notable events of the city yesterday was the opening of Rogenstein & Kutz's Bazar of Fashion, No. 27 Whitehall street From the opening of the store to its close in the evening it was thronged with crowds of ladies comprising the *elite* and rashion of the city; and it was pronounced by all who participate l in it to be one of the most successful openings ever held in this city. The store was decorated beautifully with the leading ideas of the Paris and New York modistes, comprising some of the most beautiful designs ever exhibited in Atlanta. We were shown by Mr Max Kutz, the gentlemanly and urbane superintendent, a particularly beautiful hat made by Mad Virot, Paris. It was a French chip, "Cleopatra," trimmed with light blue foget-me-not blue and salmon, double-faced satin ribbon, surmounted with a beautiful Oriental tip. There were many others we noticed, too bewilderingly beautiful to mention. Their stock of novelties and fancy goods defies description.

An Optician Needed.

Of all sciences most beneficial to humanity, tending to its benefit and comfort, there is none that can rank higher than that of correcting in the most simple and perfect manner, the imperfection and irregularities of the Eye. It is a well established fact, so proven by the entire Medical Fraternity of the civilized world that the electric power of the sun's rays reside in certain colors, and to introduce these colors in Lenses thereby arresting the heat, thus giving comfort and pleasure to the Eye as the desired object. This obje t has been attained in Fox's Renowned *Tinted* Focus Crystal Lenses, and in order to derive the proper benefit from this great invention, it is necessary to have each glass adjust d to the Eye, thus to be certain that you in reality have the amount of artificial assistance necessary. To satisfy yourself of this, you require an Optician (Dr. Fox) who can tell, upon scientific principles, what the Eye has lost and give you the aid required.

Do not as usual go to a dealer in spectacles who hands you over his counter a box of spectacles and requests you to select a pair, in which case you invariably buy such as have too much magnifying power, thereby rendering the Eye prematurely old.

At the request of numerous citizens Dr. Fox will make a professional visit to Augusta Savannah, Macon and Columbus, which will take about ten weeks time and all who wish to consult him before leaving had better do so at once, as he leaves Atlanta about the 10th instant.

Office, Room 14 Markham House.

286 jan18...dtf

We invite all Montevallo and Coal Creek Coal burners to try our new Eureka. You will like it better than any other Coal you have ever used We know just what we are talking about. Sold only by SCIPLE & SONS.

103 mar7.....dlt

Coke by retail. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Coke by car load. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Coke! Coke! Coke! Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Lime by barrel. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7 dlt

Lime by car load. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Lime! Lime! Lime! Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Cement by retail. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Cement by barrel. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Cement by car load. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Our new Eureka Coal knocks the Montevallo "higher nor a kite can fly"

103 mar7...dlt SCIPLE & SONS.

It's a grand luxury to burn such elegant Coal as our new Eureka at 25 cts a bushel. It beats the Montevallo. SCIPLE & SONS,

103 mar7...dlt Sole Agents.

The city is not near so dusty and ashy as before the inhabitants commenced using our nice, elegant Eureka Canebrake Coal.

SCIPLE & SONS,

103 mar7...dlt Sole Agents.

Plastering hair. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

MERCHANTS, you can avoid BREAKAGE, FREIGHT and INSURANCE, by buying Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chimnies and Show Cases from McBRIDE & CO.

949 nov11...dlyr 1 p

Nicely sawed and split Stove Wood, Hickory and Oak. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Smith's Worm Oil.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 13 inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

Prepared by Dr. E'd Smyth Lyndon, Athens, Georgia.

139 jan29...dtf

Plaster—Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Notice to the Members of the Sixth Baptist Church of Atlanta

The members and friends of the 6th Baptist Church of this city, are cordially invited to a meeting to be held on Sabbath next, at the 6th Church, for the purpose of re-organizing and arranging for regular services hereafter. Please be prompt at three o'clock p. m.

J. P. WOODRUFF,

Deacon of 6th Baptist Church.

000 mar6...d4t

Stove Wood—Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Absolutely Pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is prepared with special reference to supply the demand for a uniformly pure and always reliable baking powder. Made from pure grape cream tartar, is free from any injurious substances, and perfectly wholesome. All sizes are strictly full weight. Every dealer who sells it is authorized to guarantee it in every respect to purchasers.

Portland Cement—Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Black Alpaca 19c, Black Gros Grain Silk 95c and $1 00. Prints 5c. Fruit of the Loom 8½. Wamsutta and New York Mills Bleaching 11½. Kid Gloves 85c. Writing Paper 10c. Table Damask 30c, at Furchgott, Bennedict & Co.'s

247 feb17...dtf

Portland Cement—Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Yes.

We make gold fillings for one dollar, and if any doubt it, let them come and see. Sets of teeth $5 to $10. Teeth extracted, 50c.

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist.

Office and residence, 24 Whitehall street.

ejan20dtf

Since the introduction of our elegant new Eureka Coal in this city, Atlanta wears a happy smiling face. SCIPLE & SONS.

103 mar7...dlt

Portland Cement—Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Smith's Worm Oil.

ATHENS, GA., October 24th, 1877.

Dear Sir: Last night I called at the New Drug Store, Dr. King's old stand, and bought a bottle of "Worm Oil," and gave it to my little boy as directed. This morning he passed thirty-one worms. I had previously tried other worm medicines. W. A. BAIN.

Prepared by Dr E'd Smith Lyndon, Athens Georgia.

839 jan29...dtf

Charcoal for sale. Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Measure the ashes and you will find our new Eureka Coal don't make near so much as the Montevallo. 25 cents a bushel and sold only by Sciple & Sons 103 mar7..dlt

FORSYTH, Ga., March 4th, 1878.

Editors Constitution:

Dear Sir—This morning at 3 o'clock my Hotel Block, in which was situated my Banking Office, was burned. My Vaults, Safes and contents were uninjured. I will be in working order again by 6th instant, and ready to attend to all business as us ual

My losses are comparatively small, I being well insured. Yours truly,

102 mar7...dlt W. H. HEAD.

Anthracite Coal—Sciple & Sons.

103 mar7...dlt

Cheap Tickets to Jacksonville, Fla

Apply to R. D. MANN,

112 mar7...dlt No. 4 Kimball House.

Anthracite Nut Coal—just the thing for Stoves Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur st ect.

103 mar7...dlt

—What glorious achievements are possible to us if we only possess good health, with its usual accompaniment of a cheerful mind! Therefore no means should be neglected to preserve its vigor, and restore it when impaired. Bear in mind that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which relieves Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc., is also an infallible cure for Consumption. That dreadful disease which consigns so many gifted men and women to an early grave can be cured by Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents a bottle.

E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

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